

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Why Some Mills Are Operated At a Loss

AS a rule any kind of a business that has been built on a good substantial foundation always manages to keep its nose above the water, so to speak, regardless of how dull the times are. The one great reason why they manage to make both ends meet and operate at a slight profit, when others have to shut down is because they comply with the laws governing the "survival of the fittest." If this law was kept in mind at all times, when organizing and equipping our mills in their entirety, and their future needs taken into consideration and anticipated more fully, they would not get into what is considered an obsolete condition so soon after being started. The first great handicap that some of the mills have to battle with from the start is the mistakes that are made when they are built and is the result of too much theory and not enough practice employed in planning them. The result is they are minus a good many conveniences or labor saving devices that could be had at practically the same outlay and which would be the means of helping to keep the cost per pound at its lowest figure when the margin between the cost and selling price is so small.

The best equipped mills are those that have had the benefit of both theory and practice in their make up, thereby profiting by the mistakes of others, and they are sure to be the ones that make the best showing in the end, no matter what might be the market conditions during this time.

Convenience of the facilities for transit of the stock in process from opening room to finishing department is of considerable importance in helping to keep down the cost per pound. It facilitates the production and in making what the market demands, besides being of great service at practically no extra cost. Such a system seldom becomes obsolete, and very often lasts for years without any attention. For instance, we find in some mills where the laps from the picker room have to be pushed in trucks through two or three departments down and carried on elevators to some distant floor and running into different things turning over cans or tearing up the laps, and making a lot of waste. It would be more convenient and a good investment to have a conveniently located elevator for laps and

reclaimed waste, that connects the card and picker room together, so to speak, which would do away with extra help, save waste and avoid having the card tenders away from their work so long when going for laps.

Then in another mill we will find the fire fighting equipment, no matter how up-to-date in some of its features, lacks those qualities required by the insurance company to command the cheapest rate on the risk. Instead of getting a cheap rate it is necessary to pay the highest that the company charges. This is more prevalent in small mills, but is found to some extent in some of the large ones.

In planning a mill for any style of goods the future needs should be anticipated as far as possible, due to the fact that the customs or styles are continually changing, which is either likely to require new machines at some process in the near future or new attachments on the machines in use, one or the other. This requires the purchasing of the most up-to-date machinery at the start, especially in the departments that the change in the styles is liable to affect most.

A great many mills are losing money today by keeping obsolete opening and picking equipment and paying for a higher grade cotton than they would if they were fixed so they could clean and prepare the cotton for their cards as it should be done without extra cost per pound. One cause why there are so many badly arranged mills is because the majority of the older ones have been enlarged a little here and there from time to time during a spurt of activity in market conditions and with no definite policy in developing an up-to-date mill in the future. The result is when all the available ground has been utilized for buildings and all the machinery put in that it is possible to crowd in the building it turns out to be a badly arranged plant that proves to be costly throughout the life of the mill. A few machines of each kind are liable to be put in different buildings which will require more labor than they would if they were all placed on the same floor together.

My idea of an up-to-date mill first considers the necessity of a conveniently arranged building with plenty of large windows for supplying

plenty of light free of cost, facilities for getting the cheapest power possible and enough conveniently arranged machinery at each process to keep the production balanced, and the quality of the goods up to standard at a minimum cost per pound. I think that this is just as important in a small mill as in a large one, as the producing machines are so few there are not many to distribute the costs among and take care of the mistakes like the large ones.

There are some mills that operate at a loss part of the time because they accept and fill orders on a close margin for less than at cost to produce them. A good many times they do not figure their depreciation correctly and as it does not show up at once they do not realize the loss. A few years ago the life of a machine could be very accurately estimated from past experience, and the depreciation figured very accurately. We have come to a period when changes are constantly taking place in the styles of the goods, especially in knit goods and women's wear, that a machine may become worn out, so to speak, or obsolete, and worthless in a very short time after being installed because they cannot produce what the market demands. This makes it very hard to make allowance for the depreciation when making up a cost sheet. Regardless of what style of goods is to be made, the plant should be of the proper size and arrangement so that the pay roll will be in line with the possible production, so the costs per pound can be kept at the lowest possible figure. No doubt there are a great many of the mills today suffering because of this and are forced to carry a pay roll that is entirely too large for the output of the plant. The result is that they never get their cost per pound anywhere near as low as a mill with a better equipment for the same style of goods.

There are some places in nearly all mills where a certain amount of non-productive labor is paid for that does very little good and could be eliminated with different arrangements. I have noticed this in going through several mills and am sure that it has been noticed by a great many practical men. In fact, if a close observer will make it his business to check up on the idleness of all the operatives he will find all of them loafing some and a good many of them the biggest part of

their time. For instance, a roving hauler in a certain room has to be paid full price and for full time for a job he loafs on one-third of his time, due to the fact that the job is too small for a man's capacity and wages, yet it requires his height and age. Then it might be that a certain room contains too many cards for one card hand and not enough for two, so that two card hands will be looking after thirty or forty cards when they could easily look after fifty for the same pay. Or in the weaving room they may have too many looms for two loom fixers, but not enough for three but are forced to carry three, and let all of them loaf a good portion of their time. This can be avoided to a great extent by careful planning and equipping the mill right at the start as I have already mentioned. The most successful man I ever knew intimately and had the pleasure of working for who has been dead a good many years, but was president of several mills when he died, never failed to add the necessary machinery to every mill he took charge of to balance the irregular places in the equipment and cut out so much time killing. I have known him to add two thousand spindles and operate the plant with practically the same pay roll. I knew of one instance when he changed a mill from loss to profit in what might be considered as overnight changes by putting the mill on the kind of goods that suited its equipment the best and could take care of the pay roll.

Very often a mill will get into a bad way by starting off on a class of goods that requires a large amount of help and, little by little, switching on to what they think is easy money and a good price per pound, and before they realize it they have a great big pay roll compared to the pounds they are getting and they soon find a good deal of idleness and high costs the result of the change. In starting a pay roll for a mill, i. e., deciding on the price to pay for the different kinds of work and the total employees for each department the next in line of importance is to see that each person has as many machines to look after as they can take care of and get the maximum production. This is especially important with the day workers. As a rule the piece hands are usually given more machines

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New Uses For Cotton

IN a special article in the Manchester Guardian, Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, presents several phases of the Institute's program from aiding the industry. The article says:

I have been requested to make a contribution on some phase of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which was organized last fall, and of which I became its first president on December 20 last. The suggestion has been made that I state what the Institute has accomplished during its first year, and what are its purposes. It is much too early to speak of any tangible accomplishment. It was not practicable to complete even the present skeleton organization until May. The organization of the first of the groups, which are essential to successful functioning of the Institute, could not even be started until March, and these groups are only now getting in position where they can begin to function. Nevertheless I can explain the scheme of the Institute's organization and the general objects which are within the scope of that organization as now contemplated. In doing this it may also be helpful for me to state some of my general impressions as to difficulties confronting the industry.

The Institute is supported by cotton textile mills having more than 21,500,000 spindles, this representing more than two-thirds of the active spindles in the country. These mills have subscribed to the Institute for the period of three years and have agreed to pay not more than 2 cents per spindle per year to put the Institute funds to carry on its work. The Institute has a board of seventy-five directors, made up of prominent mill executives, North and South. It is the striking characteristic of the Institute that it constitutes the first effort in the country to establish and carry forward a single organization representing the cotton textile industry in the United States for both the North and the South. In addition to the president there are a Northern vice-president and a Southern vice-president. The president and the two vice-presidents and sixteen members of the board of directors constitute the executive committee which currently supervises the work of the Institute. The staff of the Institute as now organized consists of the secretary, the head of the Section of New Uses, the cost engineer, the statistician, and other expert members of the staff versed in textile problems.

To an increasing extent the work of the Institute will be carried on through group organizations. These are necessary because of the very wide variations in conditions affecting the different branches of the industry. While we speak of the cotton textile industry as a unit, it in fact consists of a great many different branches, and each has its distinctive problems. It would be impossible to bring into a single meeting any very extensive representation of the entire industry. On the other hand, by organizing a group

confined to one branch of the industry we can bring into a group meeting a very complete representation of that branch and the group will be in position to consider statistical problems, problems of cost accounting, problems of new uses, problems of simplification and standardization, and any others that may arise. Already we have formed a wide sheetings group, a narrow sheetings group, a carded yarn group, and a print cloth group. Other branches of the industry will be taken up in turn with the purpose of giving them the benefits of these group organizations. These organizations will not only be able to discuss the specific questions that may be referred to them by the Institute but will be able to initiate other matters in respect to which the Institute can be helpful. Group meetings taking place from time to time will be of immense help in developing a clearer understanding of the general picture of the industry and of each branch of it, which is indispensable to the most intelligent consideration of policies by the respective mills.

It is a fact of profound significance in the industrial and commercial life of this country that hundreds of cotton mills, representing more than two-thirds of the cotton textile industry, one of the leading industries of the country, have taken the step of forming the Institute and have enabled it to begin building an organization of the character I have described. The fact that this step has been taken bespeaks a new attitude on the part of the industry, and from many quarters I get the testimony that the organization of the Institute has already had a gratifying psychological effect.

It is well here to point out a vital distinction between the Institute and the Cotton Yarn Association formed by spinners in the American section of your Lancashire industry. In size and objective the Cotton Yarn Association is somewhat similar to our organization. But with respect to its financial operations, its price-fixing, and allotment of quotas and curtailment we are in sharp contrast because of legislation in this country which prohibits such practices. There is no compulsion and not the slightest vestige of price-regulation by the Cotton-Textile Institute. Organized pursuant to the membership corporations law of the State of New York "to promote the progress and development of the cotton industry" in this country, the Cotton-Textile Institute is authorized—

To carry on or assist trade researches and investigations and experiments in connection with the manufacture and marketing of cotton products.

To issue publications and circulars and in any other manner to inform the public and the trade as to the results of such studies, investigations, and experiments.

To collect and disseminate trade statistics and information so as to

enable each manufacturer to conduct his business free from misdirection by false or insufficient information, particularly concerning the following matters:—

(a) The expansion of domestic and foreign markets for cotton and cotton products.

(b) The development of new uses for cotton and its products, and the utilization of waste products of the industry.

(c) Information concerning credits.

(d) Information concerning freight rates on cotton goods.

(e) Statistical information as to production, stocks of goods on hand, and shipments.

(f) Improved methods of manufacture.

To prepare the cotton industry for mobilization in national emergencies.

To extend voluntary financial or other aid or assistance to and to co-operate with such private or governmental bodies, corporations, associations, institutions, societies, or agencies as are now or may hereafter be engaged in whole or in part in furthering the purposes above named and in general to use any and all lawful means for the advancement of the cotton industry.

Membership in the Institute shall be recognized as implying that the member is absolutely free to conduct his business as he pleases in every respect and particular. The Cotton-Textile Institute is not organized for pecuniary profit.

My contacts with the cotton textile industry in this country are still too new for me to hazard a final diagnosis of the troubles from which it is presented that the industry suffers. I have, however, gone far enough in this work to gather several definite impressions of conditions which exist in this country. My first outstanding impression is one of surprise that in such a basic industry, guided by so many capable and experienced business men, there seems to be a disposition to sell the products for prices which are insufficient to cover actual costs and yield a reasonable return on large investments. In recent years the industry seems to have shown an extraordinary hospitality to abnormally low prices. There have been times where, when the cost of raw cotton has declined, the prices for cotton goods have slumped promptly; and yet when the price of cotton has increased the prices for cotton goods have shown an unusual delay in stepping up with the price of the raw material.

Existing conditions afford an illustration of what I have in mind. During the last few months there has been a substantial increase in the price of cotton, but there seems to have been nothing like a corresponding increase in the price of cotton goods. Under these circumstances the margin between manufacturing costs and profit, at least in some instances, is very much narrower than it was a year ago. In many instances the present scale of

prices would show a loss if the replacement cost of cotton is considered, whereas a year ago the prevailing price when analyzed on the same basis showed a profit.

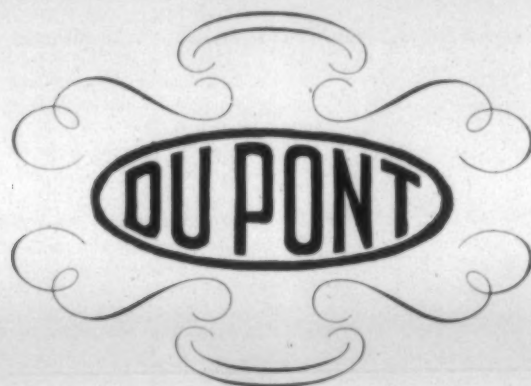
It would seem highly probable that cotton textile manufacturers can scarcely hope to get back, year in and year out, under these methods, the average price they pay for raw cotton, plus manufacturing costs and a reasonable profit. When the manufacturer has purchased cotton cheap and later found the price of his raw material has reached higher levels there seems to have been a disposition on his part to be satisfied with the lower price which he paid for his cotton. If, however, he buys at a higher level and finds the price of cotton later goes down, it seems impossible for him to get a price for his product based on the cost of his raw material, and, therefore, he has to accept a price reflecting the lower cost of cotton. Such a practice, it will be seen, operates in each case against the manufacturer, and, I believe, is responsible for much unsettlement in the entire industry.

If in the fall mills are required to obtain stocks of cotton at a higher price, they will naturally feel the need for a substantially higher price for their goods in order to escape actual loss in manufacture. On the basis of past experiences it is safe to predict a strong resistance to such an increase in prices. On the other hand, if in the fall the price of cotton is substantially lower, mills are likely to encounter strong pressure for a reduction in the price of cotton goods, although the present price may not reflect an adequate margin over the present price of cotton.

In all of these situations which I have outlined there are, of course, practical matters which contribute very largely to such conditions. Nevertheless the thought continually recurs to me that there is an unfortunate psychology which operates unfairly against the interests of the mills and distributors, and, I believe, against the interests of the public, in tending to deprive the mills of an opportunity to get back on the average the cost of cotton, the cost of manufacture, and a moderate profit. To a very important extent, I believe, the present tendencies with regard to prices reflect conditions which have developed for the most part since the world war.

Because of the immense demand for goods during the war the capacity for production was greatly expanded by physical enlargement of plants, night operations, and otherwise. It should be observed, however, that even now there is a smaller excess plant capacity in the cotton textile industry than in the steel and automobile industries, which are eminently successful. The war also brought heavy increases in operating costs and taxation. In the matter of distribution there have been significant changes; new methods of merchandising such as "hand

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AN ANNIVERSARY can be either a point from which one looks backward, or a point from which one looks forward. Du Pont regards its 125th Anniversary as a point of *departure, not as a point of arrival*. Du Pont believes that its scope of usefulness calls for no yardstick of years past to measure it, because it is the years to come that will measure du Pont's largest usefulness.

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Four-Needle Random Dyeing Machine

THE process of ventilation is one whereby the air of a room is replaced by other air in such a manner that the atmosphere of the room or building is maintained, as far as possible, free from impurities. In the textile trade ventilation becomes a very serious problem, owing to the importance of atmospheric influences on the material being worked. The three primary factors involved in the problem of ventilation, as far as textile manufacture is concerned, are (1) purification, (2) temperature, (3) humidification. The general methods of ventilation adopted in practice may be divided into three classes—namely natural ventilation, plenum ventilation, and exhaust ventilation. Of these, natural ventilation finds a somewhat restricted textile application, since it is only suitable when the impurities, evolved and the heat generated in the room are comparatively small. Examples of such occur in dry weaving sheds, and occasionally in wet linen mills. Natural ventilation, however, is apparent in any mechanical system, when its effect is usually a supplementary one, although in some particular instances the effect of natural ventilation is to counteract somewhat the mechanical system. The great objection to natural ventilation systems is the difficulty of obtaining uniformity of air circulation.

When the air is mechanically pumped, or forced, into a room by fans, the ventilatory system is known as the plenum system, in which case the pressure existing within the shed or factory is in slight excess. The satisfaction of such a system depends to a considerable extent on the suitable location of the fans and the constructional features of the room. This system offers the simplest method for warming the incoming air in winter, since steam pipes, heating coils, or other apparatus can be installed in the inlet aperture. Probably the simplest and cheapest method of mechanical ventilation, however, is the exhaust system, where small propeller fans are installed at suitable intervals of distance throughout the room or shed, and inlet openings provided where necessary. The power required in this case is comparatively low, and no obstruction to light is involved, since ducts are quite unnecessary. Heating in winter, however, is best carried out by means of coils, or steam pipes, in the room itself, but, owing to the fact that a reduction of air pressure exists within the room, unpleasant draughts are more likely to arise than in the case of a properly designed plenum installation.

The standards of ventilation may be based on the rate of air flow through the room, or on the chemical composition of the air. The latter method is followed in certain special classes of works under the Factory Acts, in which the ventilating arrangements must be such that the proportion of carbon dioxide does not exceed that of the outside atmosphere by more than a fixed amount. Such a method applies to

flax and tow—spinning and weaving; hemp and jute and hemp and jute tow—spinning and weaving; and cotton cloth. This method, however, while it provides for a suitable standard of purity (the first of the three essentials), does not ensure the requisite movement of air. The more general method now, therefore, is to make provision for securing a definite number of changes of air per hour in the room or shed. Thus, for example, in some wet spinning-rooms as many as twenty changes per hour may sometimes be made. The temperature of the air in the room or shed is of great importance. In some processes, such as dry spinning, high temperatures are most essential to efficient working; in others the most desirable temperature is fixed as that necessary to the comfort of the operatives concerned. The effect of temperature is very closely allied to the effect of humidity, since it is to the combined action of these two factors that the cooling of the body and comfort of the operative are due.

The problem of ventilation is rendered exceedingly difficult, so far as the cotton and linen industries are concerned, owing to the special conditions required. The atmospheric conditions where some classes of cotton goods are woven must be such that a large quantity of water vapor is present, otherwise breakages of yarn and consequent loss of time occur, attended with the possibility of deteriorating the fabric. The maximum percentages of humidity allowed at the various temperatures have been fixed by law and recorded in the Factory Acts, but apparently little hindrance has been offered to effective work by the establishments of the limits of relative humidity. The weaving of fine cambrics requires a greater amount of humidity than is necessary for any other fabric. In the case of coarser linen fabrics the dependence on humidity becomes of diminishing importance, until we find damasks, etc., woven in dry sheds. In the case of artificial silk (particularly viscose) weaving, a high degree of humidity is positively detrimental to the yarn and its capabilities to withstand the stresses set up in weaving. When the manufacturing process is coupled with the generation of large quantities of heat in the room, other special conditions are involved which are of very considerable importance in relation to the design of the ventilating plant. A typical instance of this is presented in a spinning-room for flax, where the wet process is conducted. The flax rove is drawn through a hot-water trough before passing to the rollers and flyers, the water being maintained at temperatures varying from 110 deg. to 200 deg. F. The amount of heat evolved is exceedingly great, and constitutes by far the largest source of heat in a flax-spinning mill.

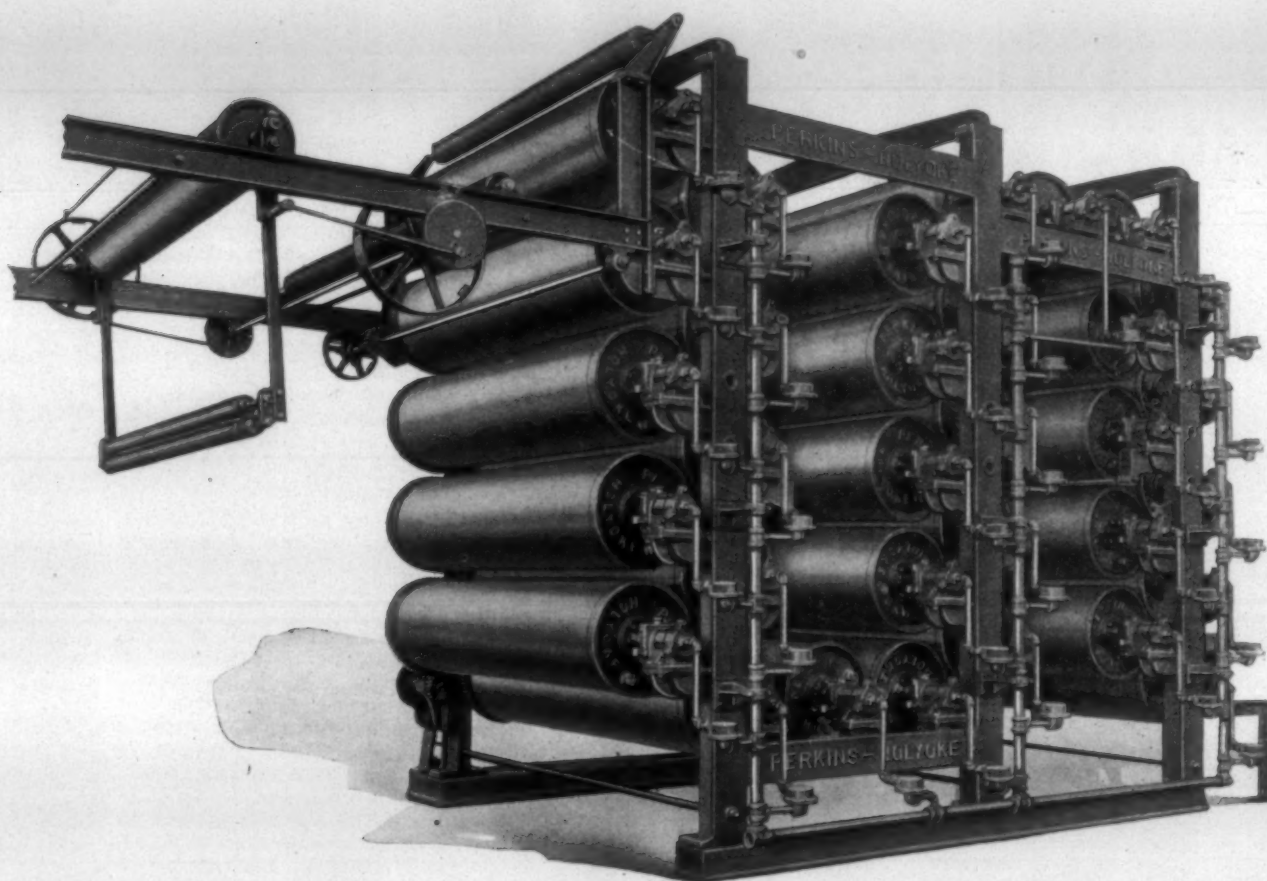
In the designing of a successful ventilating and humidity plant it is essential that due consideration be

(Continued on Page 34)

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Illustration shows Perkins Standard 32-Cylinder Vertical Drying Machine equipped with folder, complete with pulley.

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NATIONAL DYES



Factors and Costs Involved in Production of Rayon Yarn

S. B. Lincoln, engineer for Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., which supervised the American Bemberg plant construction, as well as others, and now has the new American Glanzstoff works in hand, lists eight major requirements for the location of a rayon plant; (1) labor, (2) water supply, (3) waste disposal, (4) fuel, (5) topography of site, (6) raw material sources, (7) market for finished goods and (8) favorable local conditions, taxes, rail and highway facilities.

This viewpoint was stated to S. D. Kirkpatrick, associate editor of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, who was on a recent visit to the Bemberg works near Elizabethton, Tenn., and in the current issue of the magazine states in reference to his observations:

"A measure of the relative importance of these factors may be gauged from an approximate distribution of production costs by the Viscose process. Mr. Lincoln believes the proper division of costs to be about as follows: Direct labor, 48 per cent; raw material, 26 per cent; light, heat and water power, 9 per cent; taxes, insurance and depreciation, 8 per cent; supplies and repairs, 5 per cent, an administration, 4 per cent.

Favorable Location.

"The Bemberg district is favorably situated as regards labor, raw materials and fuel for light, heat and power—important factors in rayon manufacture, since together they account for over 80 per cent of the total cost of production. A predominating proportion of the workers are native born and, once trained to factory employment, they prove thrifty and industrious.

"The supply is largely drawn from the surrounding country, in which, according to the census, but one person in every thirty-seven is now employed in industry. For that reason the rayon producers have not found it necessary to build their own industrial villages—an important consideration in an industry that must make large investments in its production facilities. At present approximately 1,500 people are employed at the Bemberg plant.

The Bemberg Process.

"The first four steps of the Bemberg cupra-ammonium process, viz., purification of the cotton linters, bleaching, dissolving in the cupra-ammonium solution and the processing of the resulting liquid, are all carried out in the five-story reinforced concrete building. Construction here is not essentially different from that employed in modern chemical plants.

"Reinforced concrete has been used throughout because of the heavy floor loads and the wet processes that involve steam and corrosive vapors. The floors are of acid-resistant construction, with special drainage, in order to make it possible to recover valuable process materials that might otherwise be lost through spillage.

"Lead-lined pipe and equipment are used in handling the copper

sulphate solution from which the copper hydroxide is prepared. Plate and frame filter presses equipped with special screens are used in filtering the precipitated copper and in the final clarification of the cupra-ammonium solution. This solution is made in mixers of special construction into which have been added the quantities of the various materials necessary in order to give a solution of the desired viscosity.

"Before it is ready for spinning, however, it is necessary that the clarified and filtered solution be further processed in equipment provided with ingenious means for the automatic control of temperature and pressure.

Stretch Spinning.

"Spinning, which might be called the first of the textile operations, is carried on in the large room directly adjoining the chemical building. Roof spans 80 feet wide were necessary in the construction of this department. A feature of the spinning process that is peculiar to the Bemberg product is the so-called 'stretch spinning' method.

"As the cupra-ammonium solution is forced by pressure through the tiny openings in the spinnerettes, filaments, while partially hardened in the coagulating bath, are drawn and stretched to the required fineness. This makes it possible to spin a single filament of the same size as real silk; thus 150 denier Bemberg yarn consists of 112 separate filaments.

"Washing the yarn to remove the copper and coagulant is the next manufacturing operation. The washing room in which this is accomplished is of special construction, necessary in order to prevent condensation of vapors and consequent dripping from the roof. Two inches of cork insulation are used beneath the roof of the entire washing department.

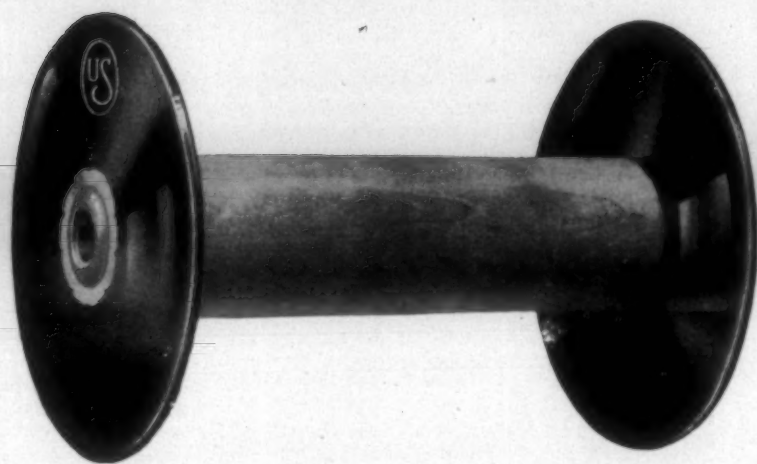
North Light Essential

"Hollow brick side walls and double glazed windows (with air space between) are provided for the same reason. There are no window openings in the saw-tooth portion of the plant. This was done in order to prevent direct entry of sunlight and for the same reason all of the skylights face north.

"It was also noted that all concrete construction was used in the washing department, since the wooden roof plank used elsewhere in the saw-toothed building might be rotted in time by the steam and vapors arising from the washing baths.

"The steam dryers, of Proctor & Schwartz manufacture, are of standard construction and operation. From these dryers the skeins are conditioned by storage under controlled conditions of humidity. The skeins are then taken to the textile department and the yarn is spooled, twisted, reeled, sorted and packed in accordance with the usual succession of their purely textile operations."

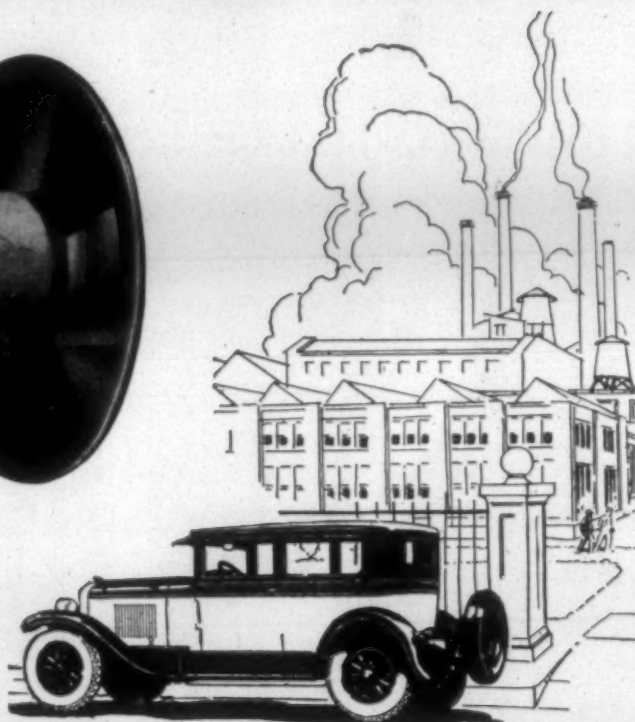
Choose Your Spools as Carefully As You Choose a Car



U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools are the Cadillacs of the spool industry. Mill men are buying them for the same reason that they purchase quality cars. With this spool, like a good car, your pride in ownership and sense of security is enhanced by the reliability, integrity, experience, and financial background of the manufacturer.

... and, in addition, years of service show that U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools cost less in the long run.

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spools with heads that will not warp in regular mill usage, come off or apart, crack or sliver. U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Warper Spools are further guaranteed to give long service and satisfaction. These advantages coupled with the U S guarantee make U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Warper Spools a good investment even for the mill which buys strictly on price.



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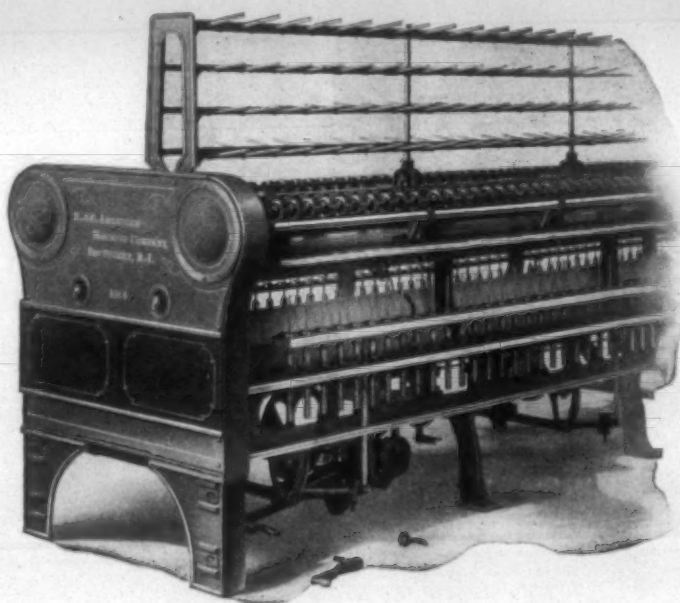
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Interesting Power Topics For the Textile Mill

By W. F. Schaphorst, M.E.

Why Use Water?

THE boiler explosion on the steamship Mackinac has been the cause of considerable talk recently about boiler inspection and hydrostatic and hammer tests. These ing to me as I have had a little to things have all been very interesting with such things, especially hydrostatic tests.

When I took a course on "Steam boilers" in college I was taught by the professor that the reason why cold hydrostatic tests are made in preference to tests under steaming conditions at actual boiler pressure is because cold hydrostatic tests are safe whereas hot tests are not safe. When a boiler explodes under steam pressure things in general are usually pretty well messed up. Therefore, to more than duplicate actual conditions without the necessity of using hot water and steam, the pressure of cold water is brought up considerably higher than under normal operating conditions and we have what might be called the "equivalent" of a test under working pressures and temperatures.

If this is true, (and it sounded plausible to me at the time) why not duplicate actual working pressures and temperatures so long as it can be done? I believe it can be done by using a fluid other than water—a fluid that will not form gas or vapor as readily as does water—a fluid that remains fluid under high temperatures.

A number of times I have asked this question: "Why don't boiler manufacturers keep a supply of oil or other fluid on hand with which boilers could be filled and which could be safely heated to operating temperatures?" The operating pressure could then be created by means of a pump and it would be a simple matter to keep the temperature up where it belongs without any danger whatsoever. Even if the seams should part there would be no "explosion" because there would be no gas. Why is it not done? I have asked this question a number of times but have never received a satisfactory answer. Isn't it practicable?

1,000 Deg. F. Steam.

Now we are informed of a new line of valves which it is claimed will withstand a temperature of 1,000 deg. F. and 600 pound steam pressure. Heretofore we have been told that 750 deg. F. is the limit.

We are becoming accustomed to rapid progress these days. Larger boilers of the water tube type are being installed right along; they operate at much higher pressures than a few years ago; modern stokers are becoming commonplace; and so is pulverized coal. In some industrial plants the steam pressure employed are higher than in central stations.

I am informed of a new boiler plant in Canada where pulverized fuel will be used. Any coal may be

burned, even Nova Scotia coal with its low-fusing ash. The pulverizing plant will be located near the wharf nearly a quarter of a mile from the boilers. Things that were considered obstacles a few years ago are obstacles no longer.

Superheating Exhaust Steam.

The superheating of exhaust steam is frequently advocated. It sounds good, and on the surface appears to be an economical method. However, there is a "nigger in the woodpile" which it might be well to discuss. I will endeavor to point out in a simple way the impracticability, and uselessness of this method.

"A" is a steam coil located in a room, chamber, or body which is to be heated to a temperature of 250 deg. F.

Now, the temperature of exhaust steam is 212 deg. F., so an engineer approaches the owner and says: "Why not heat your exhaust steam from 212 deg. to 260 deg.—a difference of 48 deg.—and you can easily obtain the 250 deg. temperature desired in the chamber?"

This looks alluring to the owner, who does not know anything about the physical properties of steam, and he says to the engineer without further thought: "Go ahead and have the superheater put in. That sounds like a very good, logical, cheap way to do it."

The superheater is installed, the exhaust steam is passed through the superheater, and is superheated to the temperatures of 250 deg. The arrangement works very nicely for a while until a certain temperature is reached in the chamber, but after that it is discovered that something is wrong. For some reason or other, the superheater doesn't work.

What is the matter? The explanation is this: Exhaust steam at atmospheric pressure will not condense unless the temperature surrounding it is less than 210 deg. F. Just as soon as the temperature in the chamber is higher than 212 deg. F., it becomes impossible for the steam to condense. Hence the steam coils simply fill up with steam, and the steam remains there as long as the temperature is higher than the temperature corresponding to atmospheric pressure, which is 212 deg. F. Therefore it is virtually impossible to attain a high temperature in the chamber than 212 deg. F.

Ordinarily without superheating to attain a temperature of 260 deg. in the steam coils a gauge pressure of 21 pounds per square inch is necessary. Then as long as the temperature is in the surrounding chamber is less than 260 deg., the steam within the coils will condense, and it can be trapped out easily. Hence with live steam no difficulty is experienced in maintaining a temperature of 260 deg. F. in the chamber as long as the heating surface is efficient.

Where the superheated steam can
(Continued on Page 33)

New Loom by Crompton & Knowles

THE new heavy belting loom recently developed by the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, is described by the builders as follows:

"The loom is of the positive shuttle type of the so-called narrow fastened together by a sewing machine fabric loom and was designed to weave very heavy multiple ply fabrics up to about 12 inches wide; or, in other words, it is designed to handle the narrower width of the heavy work, that, under ordinary conditions, could not be economically produced on the broad or fly shuttle looms. The loom has a total of 12 spaces and will weave goods up to four inches per minute. It is 24 inches long and 9 inches wide over it.

"This heavy work comprises such fabrics as the wide asbestos brake linings that are used on trucks, motor busses, hoisting engines and oil-well drilling machines, and also includes belts that are used for transmission of power and on conveyors.

"This loom has a total capacity of 16 harnesses and can handle the work up to seven-ply. This ply work might be compared to several pieces of cloth fastened together by a sewing machine the main difference being that when the ply goods are formed on a loom, the binder thread is woven in and serves to fasten the several piles together. The harness motion used on this loom is of the so-called closed shed type, or in constructed so that all of the harnesses come to a central position at each pick when the lay is on the front center and the reed is beating the filling thread into the cloth.

"When the ply fabrics are woven on an ordinary open shed loom it is necessary to hold some of the harness frames either in an up or down position for several picks; and when this is done the takeup (which is constantly working) is drawing the threads through the harnesses, and by the friction between the threads and heddles causes the harness frames to pull forward and crowd against each other, causing serious complications in many cases. With the closed shed harness motion, at each pick the threads are in a straight line from the breast beam stand to the whip roll at the back of the loom, and this allows the threads to free themselves in the heddles and causes less trouble from the harness drawing forward.

"The construction of the lay is also somewhat different from other looms which we have built. It is so arranged that the rack rod which operates the shuttles can be removed from the lay without disturbing the location of any of the shuttles, or without disturbing the driving connections which are connections which are connected to the shuttle motion. It is also arranged that the angle of the lay can be changed, so that adjustment can be made to have the shuttle pass through the yarn with the least possible friction, or so that the reed can be set at any desired angle when the same is beating the filling thread into the cloth.

"The shuttle motion is also somewhat different from that on the ordinary loom, where wires and woven shuttle straps or leather straps are used to connect the driving rack rod with the shuttle motion. On this loom all of these connections are by steel chains and rods. This construction overcomes the rather serious trouble experienced on some looms from the stretching of the shuttle straps, and in overcoming the stretching the vibration is cut down to a considerable extent. In many cases this construction will allow for a considerable increase in the speed of the loom.

"The takeup is arranged with an individual roll for each piece of goods. Each takeup drum has a set of differential gears to drive it, and with this construction it is possible for the operator to let back or take up any piece of goods on the loom without interfering with the others.

"In the ordinary narrow fabric looms it has been customary to use wood for the breast beam and back girts, but in this particular loom no wood is used in the frame. This is constructed of cast iron loomsides and cross girts, held together by structural steel sections."

Fosdick Crop Estimate 13,813,000 Bales

Memphis, Tenn. — The semi-monthly cotton report of George L. Fosdick in the Commercial Appeal places the cotton crop on September 1, at 60.9 of normal. The indicated yield is 13,813,000 bales, exclusive of linters and repacks.

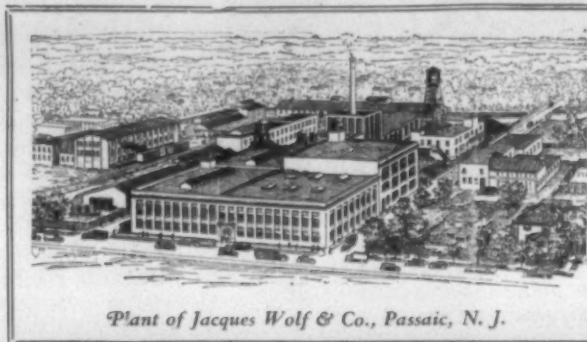
The crop deteriorated in practically all areas during August, the report says, due principally to insufficient moisture in Texas and to unfavorable showers, low temperatures and boll weevils elsewhere. The most promising areas at this time, according to the report, are the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, Northern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, eastern Arkansas, western Oklahoma and the northern half of Texas.

Except northern Texas, these areas have not been severely damaged, many not at all by weevils. The chief drawbacks are an undersized plant, although mostly it is not very much smaller than normal, and excessive shedding which prevented satisfactory fruiting during August.

Mainly a July Crop.

The crop this year is mainly a July crop. With favorable weather and where the plant is not too far advanced toward maturity there may be some additions during September, but August represents a distant hiatus in the fruiting, the report says. The exception is where the planting was very late. Cotton in overflow sections of the Mississippi Valley where these sections were not subjected to the secondary flood has made good progress. It is well fruited, continues to bloom, is not beset up to this time by serious infestation of boll weevils and is as promising as cotton in adjacent areas planted earlier.

Cotton is opening rapidly in most areas and picking is general over the Southern two-thirds of the belt. Labor is plentiful.



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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Production on Night Run.

Editor:

I would like for some of the readers of the Textile Bulletin who are having dealings with mills running day and night to tell me if a night line should run as large production as the day line running the same amount of hours. If so, why, if not, why not?
Boy Howdy.

Roving Twisted Left Hand.

Editor:

Can any information be secured through the Discussion Department as to why rovings are twisted to the left hand instead of the right?
Agent.

Pick and Pick Looms.

Editor:

What is meant by "Pick and Pick Looms?"
N. C.

Twist in Rovings.

Editor:

I am told that the tables of twist in the rovings found in books, are only a guide and that I will have to find the correct twist from actual experience with the local conditions as I find them.

Will you please let me ask some of your readers what is a good rule of experience rather than use of figures to go by in order to know when I have the right twist in my roving.
Roving.

Answer to Carder.

Editor:

In a recent issue, Carder asked if it were safe to set card licker-in closer than .010. I will say that it is safe and is all right to set the licker-ins close as .007 on almost any kind of work. I have used this setting in several mills with no bad results. I am considered a first class card man in every respect and now have the care and upkeep of 691 cards.
Card Mechanic.

Signaling for a Loom Fixer.

Editor:

What arrangement is best to signal for a loom fixer to respond when a loom is out of whack?
Weaver.

Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

Offering a suggestion to Weaver who wants to know what is the best arrangement to signal for a loom fixer when a loom is out of fix. Will say that some mills have pieces of tin painted yellow, red and white. These are fastened to each loom by one bolt with a spring washer and a locked nut. Each piece of tin may be three inches wide by one foot long. These may be fastened to the arch of the loom. As they are held

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

in place by the bolt with a spring washer, any one of the colored tin tags or signals may be raised and it will stay put. The red signal may indicate that a fixer is wanted. The yellow signal may be for a warp wanted, and the white signal stand for a smash piecer wanted, etc. This system works very well in mills where it is now used.
SIGNAL.

Answer to New Mill.

Editor:

What is the best method of checking up on finishing room inspections is asked for by "New Mill." One mill making a large variety of fabrics has the system of following:

Each inspector has a letter or number on a small paster. These are dated each day and stuck into each bolt of cloth near the end. Again, in order to check up carefully on many things in general, a general expert inspector is employed. His work is to inspect a few pieces of each line each day to see if the widths, lengths, selvages, weights are right, also the yards marked right, styles and patterns marked right and to check up on how the work is progressing toward filling each order in its proper turn. In a variety fabric mill of many looms, a general inspector of this kind is of great usefulness and value in the management of a finishing room.
Busy Bee.

Answer to Overseer.

Editor:

How many sides per spinner on 15s yarn, one inch cotton, 224 spindles full standard twist and speed. This depends somewhat on the processes employed and the grade of the cotton. I should say six to 10 sides according to local conditions.
Prowler.

Answer to Twine.

Editor:

Concerning uneven yarns to make twines. Low grades of yarn, made right can be twisted into twines which will be very easily twisted, but it will cost more than to make less evenly twisted twines.

Twist the single yarns very hard,

and then twist this back into two ply hard twist. Now take three strands of this and reverse the twist to make cable laid twine, and you will have as nice evenly twisted twines as you could wish to see. Even two strands will look fairly weel.
SOUTH.

Cleaning Yarns at the Twisters.

Editor:

Is it practical to clean yarns on the twisters, say one end at a time when making three ply yarns?
Cleaner.

I for one can say that it can be done, but I reckon the place to clean the yarns is at the spoolers. When a single end of yarn is cleaned at the spoolers and it breaks, it only holds back the production of one end. But when a single end of yarn is being cleaned at the twisters, when it breaks it not only holds back one end, but also holds back the other 2 single ends composing the three ply. Therefore, it is better to clean the yarns at the spoolers.
Southern.

Life of Spindle Bands.

Editor:

Is there a good rule by which may be determined the life of spindle bands without waiting to time them off?
Stone Mountain.

The answer to Stone Mountain is to advise him that there is a simple rule by which the life of spindle bands may be ascertained on spinning frames and twisters. The rule is as follows: Count the bands put on per day for a week or a month. Average the number of bands put on per day. Now divide the total spindles being operated by the average bands put on per day, and the answer will be the total number days that all of the bands will run. Or, in other words, the answer shows how many days it will be when all of the bands will have been renewed.

Example: Spindles operated, 30,000; spindle bands put on per day, 200; $30,000 \div 200 = 150$ days or five (5) months that is the average life of the bands is 150 days apiece or five months.
H. D. M.

Buy a Bale of Cotton?

A few years ago this nation was importuned by no less a personage than its president to buy a bale of cotton. Cotton had fallen into low estate. It wasn't that we, as individuals needed a bale of cotton. The cotton farmers needed sales—and they couldn't sell, and the president was trying to help them. Note, however, he didn't try to peg the price, or guarantee it by government purchase of surplus. He just appealed to you and me as individuals.

Suddenly came the war and cotton instead of being a drug on the market became a luxury. It skyrocketed from ten cents or thereabouts when the "buy a bale" slogan was presented—to forty cents or thereabouts.

In the meantime the cycle has shifted. Now, it isn't the cotton raiser who is low in mind and spirit. It is the cotton manufacturer. Bales of cotton don't seem to go begging (I see by the morning paper, as I write, that there was big flurry yesterday) but stuff made of cotton seems to be harder to sell than ham sandwiches in the neighborhood of a synagogue.

It may be that cotton manufacturers have a lot to learn as merchants. It may be they have a lot to learn about fertilizing their fields and not taking it all out, just as wise farmers have.

Be that as it may, I am lifting my feeble voice, to ask you, not to buy a bale of cotton—but to be in at the other end;—buy something that is made of cotton and let the bale buyers attend to the bale buying.

Buy a shirt. You certainly can use another shirt. Buy a suit of B. V. D's. You never can tell what emergency will arise that will make an extra suit come in handy. Buy a suit of overalls! If you haven't any use for overalls, make one. Exercise in overalls might be as beneficial as in knickers.

Buy a cotton tent and let the kids camp out in the back yard. Buy an awning or two for the sunny side of the house; or slip covers for the old bus—or even a Turkish towel.

If every one of us did that more or less—something would happen that would cheer the cotton manufacturers perceptibly.

But—

If you could get your wife and daughter to buy a gingham dress and wear 'em a little longer (in length) what a boom. Women wouldn't need to demonstrate further that they are bi-peds. Legs are no longer a novelty. We men don't blame them for being comfortable—but we hope they will not take off much more. They leave too little to the imagination—and besides just now I'm trying to help the cotton business.—Parks' Parables, published by the Parks-Cramer Company.

SAVING \$5,000 YEARLY *in power alone*

TEXTILE men who are interested in cutting power bills should write for a copy of this test, recently conducted at the China Grove Cotton Mills. A test on the comparative power consumptions of spinning frames equipped with Fafnir Ball Bearings and with plain bearings.

The figures speak for themselves.

In power alone, Fafnir spinning frame boxes showed a saving of about \$5000 a year. Also a yearly saving of about \$3000 in oil and bearing maintenance labor.

Copy of test sent on request.

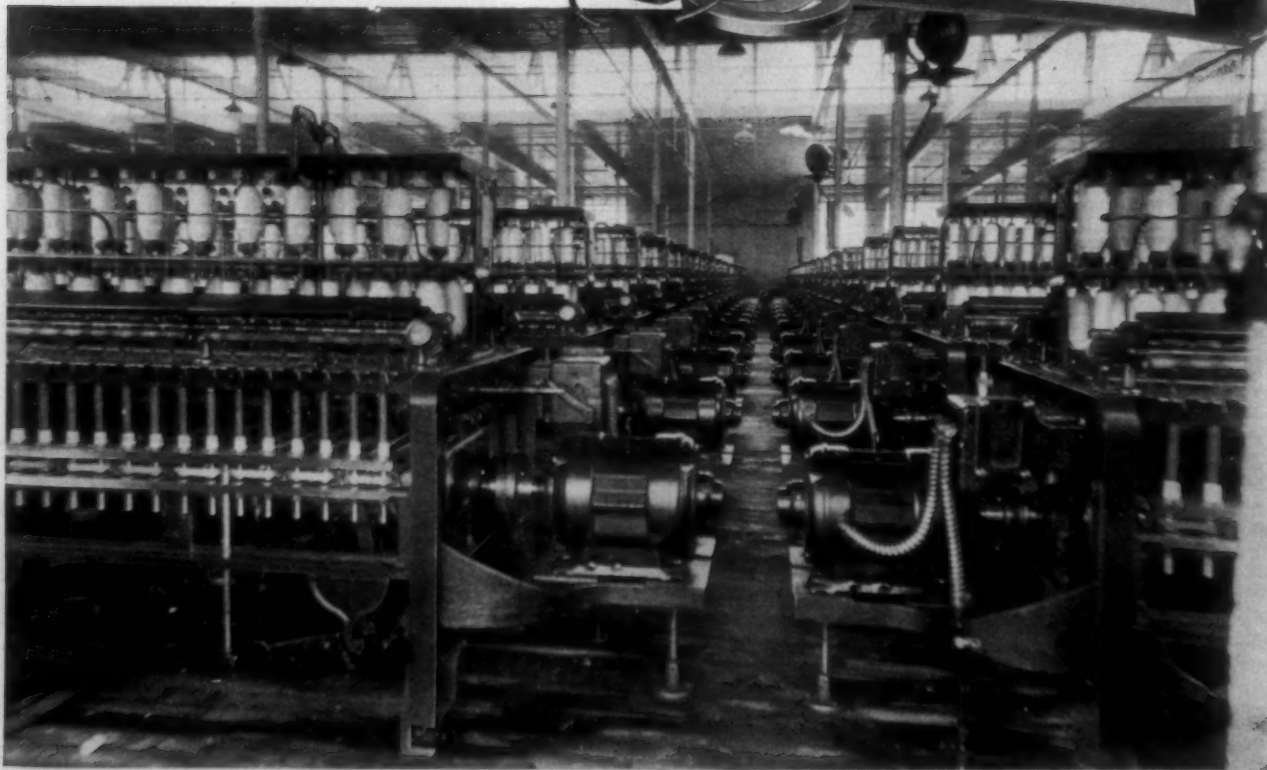
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FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS

Fafnir ball bearing spinning frame box



China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C. Eighty spinning frames and thirty-six twistors equipped with Fafnir ball bearing spinning frame boxes

Visiting Europe

By David Clark

(Continued from Aug. 25th)

On Tuesday morning, June 28th, I had breakfast with Walter Pratt at the George Hotel in Huddersfield and then we went by taxi to the office of Joseph Sykes Bros.

After spending a short while talking to Wm. Rothery, J. N. Dyson, Dennis Crowther and Fred Middleton, we left with Leon Rothery for a visit to some English cotton mills.

When I had been in England about twenty-five years previously, I made numerous efforts to get inside some of the cotton mills but had no success. Once I accompanied a machinery man without letting it be known that I was a cotton manufacturer, but even then I did not get any further than the mill office.

The English seldom make any changes in their policies, and it is almost as difficult to get in one of their mills today as it was twenty-five years ago, but Joseph Sykes Bros. had found one mill that did not object to admitting an American, and had a plan for getting me into another mill.

I will not mention the names of the two mills I visited because, by not giving their names, I will feel free to make comments upon their operation.

Leon Rothery was driving an American car, a Chrysler, and said he was very much pleased with it.

Due to the fact in England it had to be driven on the left hand side of the road, the steering wheel was placed on the right. I understand that all American automobile manufacturers who sell cars in England make that change.

Leaving Huddersfield we came to a moor, which is a barren waste of land, and we crossed the moor for about ten miles on a road that had been built upon a ridge.

In northern England and Scotland there are many moors. The soil is black and sticky and is covered sparsely with low growing shrubbery. There are practically no trees and the moors, which have existed unreclaimed since the early days of England, are just as much waste land as the deserts of Arizona.

After crossing the moor we came to a town whose name I will not give but which has more than 4,000,000 spindles and is one of the leading yarn spinning towns in England.

Unlike the United States, there are practically no cotton mills in England that both spin and weave and the same rule applies to communities and sections.

The mills in one section make yarns in the shape of cops or warps and then they go to another section in which there are only weaving mills. If colored goods are being made they go to sections in which dyeing is done and then are transported to the weaving mills in another section.

Some sections make combed yarns while others make only carded yarns. Some make mule spun yarns only.

Instead of making the warps on section beams and trucking them

through to the next room or spinning the filling on quills and sending them from the spinning frame to bins or battery boxes in the next room, all warps or filling have to be packed or prepared for transportation to some weaving mill located in another town.

In my opinion the English system entails a great deal of loss motion together with additional expense and labor.

The argument of the English in behalf of their system is that it has developed expert spinners in one town or section and expert weavers in another section and that they get more efficiency by reason of doing one thing only.

We have spinners in one room and weavers in another and I do not see how keeping them in different towns tends any more to better efficiency than by keeping them in different rooms.

In mill families there are some who will make better weavers than spinners and some who are better suited to be spinners.

We can put each operative to the class of work for which he or she is best suited, but in England the mill family living in a spinning section must all work in the card room or spin, while the family living in a weaving town must all be weavers even though some of them would have made better spinners than weavers.

The truth is that the cotton manufacturers of England spin and weave in separate mills and in separate communities because their grandfathers and their great grandfathers spun and wove that way and the grandchildren of the present manufacturers will do likewise.

Ultra conservatism is a characteristic of the English and they seldom change a habit or system that has been established by time.

In America we are perhaps too quick to change and there is a basic reason for the difference between us.

In the early days of America thousands of the English came across the ocean to try their fortune while other thousands remained in England.

Those who came were the adventurous spirits who were not afraid to take a chance while those who stayed at home were the conservative men who preferred to eke out an existence with things as they were rather than take chances upon any new and unknown order of things in America.

America is made up of the sons and daughters of men of Europe who had enough initiative and enough of the spirit of adventure to be willing to pull up stakes and take chances in a new world.

England having lost most of its men with traits of vision and adventure, had left the type of man who did not like to take chances and who preferred to follow the paths of his fathers.

Is it any wonder therefore that we are progressive and have a different

viewpoint from our English cousins.

Practically every worthwhile invention has been made in America, by the sons and grandsons of those who had enough initiative to emigrate, while the English, with their sturdy and conservative natures, which the world admires, has made very few inventions and done very little to make living easier and happier.

The English are satisfied and so are we. I have only been making observations to show that there is a real basic reason why the English are so much more conservative than Americans. Most of the wild blood left England many years ago.

The same explanation applies when considering the fact that murders are ten times as numerous in the United States as in England.

After driving through the edge of a manufacturing town, Leon Rothery stopped his car at the side of a cotton mill, five stories in height, which appeared very little different from many of our mills.

On entering what I thought would be the office, I found that we were in the roller-covering shop.

It seems that with most English mills it is customary to have the business office and the bookkeepers in Manchester or in the business section of the town. The mill is in charge of the manager, who is also the superintendent, and it is customary to have the roller covering shop at the entrance so that one of the men can answer inquiries and go for the manager when needed.

After the roller covering man had been gone a few minutes the manager appeared and gave us a welcome.

He was a man of about fifty years of age and impressed me as being one who knew his business.

He said frankly that very few managers would admit an American to their mill but that he would be glad to show us everything and to explain anything we did not understand. He said that he thought he would get some ideas of value from us.

We went first to the opening room and there I had a great surprise.

I had always heard that the English used great care in opening, mixing and ageing their cotton and never allowed any of it to enter the hopper until after it had stood in bins for several days.

In this mill four bales of compressed cotton, two of which were of rather low grade but all of good inch staple, had been placed inside the bale breaker and cotton from the bales which had just been opened was being thrown on the apron.

They, of course, had Crichton openers and cleaning trunks, but there was little attention, apparently, paid to either mixing or ageing.

The card room was very little different from those in the South except that they were running three processes of drawing. I asked the

manager if he had ever tried running two processes. He said no, but that he was sure three processes would give the best results.

Then he went on to tell me that he was formerly an instructor in textile department of some school and I learned from him that a very large portion of the overseers and second hands had taken courses in textile schools.

I have never been able to get a clear idea of exactly what they get out of their textile schools. Every time I have seen one of their courses of study, they seem to be trying to be learning something about the cellulose content of cotton fibres or something like that and never have I seen one that applied to any practical subject such as to whether two processes or one process of drawing would make the strongest yarn.

The spinning room was much different from ours. Their frames are much longer and usually have from 360 to 400 spindles.

They, of course, had the English system of top rolls with the front roll weighted and leather covered but the others metal and self-weighted.

I know a mill in the South that has had all kinds of trouble with top rollers of that kind and yet in England they have at least 25,000,000 spindles equipped with them and claim that our system will not work.

The mill I was in was spinning 30s and 36s carded yarn and was doing so from single roving and with a draft of about 16.50.

The spinning was running fine and the yarn appeared very even. I watched it later on the warpers, which is a good place to judge yarn, and it appeared to be very even.

He said his front rolls were running standard speed but they looked to me to be running somewhat slower than standard.

As I stated above, they were throwing compressed cotton into the hoppers without ageing and I did not see that their lapping or carding was much different from ours, but they were spinning 30s and 36s yarn from single roving with a draft above 16 and had good running spinning with a very even yarn.

The manager said that there was nothing remarkable about it and that it could be done anywhere, but to me it did appear to be very remarkable.

On the top floor I found some Universal winders making large cones and the manager told me that he liked them. He said that he was in favor of buying American machinery whenever it would do the best work and that he had been trying to get the officials of the mill interested in installing Barber-Colman automatic spoolers and high speed warpers.

A large portion of the top floor was occupied by two large circular warp machines. He admitted that they were not economical, but said that many weaving mills demanded

(Continued on Page 26)

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

VIM vs. Chrome Belting in a Textile Mill

The question is often asked:
"What is the difference between a
VIM belt and a Chrome belt?"

There is a vast difference.

For example, here is a report by
the superintendent of a prominent
American textile mill:

"About three years ago we
started a test on VIM leather
belt against a Chrome tanned
belt on the strippers of the
cards. The Chrome belt lasted
about twelve months. VIM
still in use."

In other words, the difference
between VIM belt and Chrome belt
is that VIM is much more durable.
In this instance VIM lasted more
than three times as long.

The superintendent also reported
that he had occasion to cut a few
inches out of a VIM belt after it
had been in use for three years and
much to his surprise the leather
did not show the slightest decom-
position or discoloration.

In the same way we are often
asked whether VIM leather belting
is superior to or equal to Oak
tanned leather belting.

In reply to questions of this na-
ture we would rather send you a
complete report on tests made by
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Hart Scholarship Funds Awarded

THE scholarship fund of \$500, recently established by the Hart Products Corporation, of New York to help further the education of worthy young men and women in the Southern textile industry, has been awarded for this year to Bentz B. Howard, Jr., of Concord, N. C., and Dwight L. Johnston, of Erlanger, N. C. Announcement that the fund this year be divided between these two young men has just been made by the committee of the Southern Textile Association, which as designated to make the awards and administer the fund.

In making public the selection of these two young men, the committee reported that so many applications were received and that as it was desired to help more than one person, it was deemed advisable to award \$250 to each of the boys named above.

Both of these young men are students at the Textile School of N. C. State College and both were making unusually commendable efforts to complete their courses. Their records are particularly good, and their references come from such sources as to remove all doubts as to being worthy of the awards which have been made to them. Bentz B. Howard, Jr., entered North Carolina State College in the class of 1926, but for 2 years had to drop out in order to earn money to pay for the previous year's expenses. He is 21 years of age and during his three years at college has completed junior work with an average grade of 87. With the help of the Hart scholarship fund and the money he can earn by employment while at college he expects to be able to complete his course in textile manufacturing during this scholastic year.

Dwight L. Johnston is 22 years of age and is ready to begin his junior year at N. C. State College. He has worked his way from the 7th grade of grammar school, paying his own expenses, including board, by working in the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Erlanger, N. C., at night while attending school. He earned half of his expenses in college last year by working in a moving picture theatre in Raleigh from 7 to 11 each night. With the money he can earn this year through the same employment and through the funds obtained from the Hart scholarship, he will be able to complete his course in textile chemistry and dyeing at the Textile School.

Details of the establishment of Hart Scholarship Fund were published in these columns in a recent issue. As reported at that time, the company asked that the Southern Textile Association receive all applications for the award of the fund and select the person or persons who seemed most worthy of assistance.

In announcing the awards, F. Gordon Cobb, executive secretary of the Southern Textile Association and chairman of the committee which handled the scholarship applications, wrote the following letter to the Hart Products Corporation:

"The committee appointed by the Southern Textile Association to award the \$500.00 scholarship you so generously offered, begs to make the following report:

"When this committee was appointed on August 20th we had no idea that there would be the large number of applicants for this scholarship and thought we would be able to make a decision within a week or ten days, however, as the

applications begun to pour in by the dozen in every mail, we saw we had quite a job ahead of us. It was necessary to send out a questionnaire to the persons given as recommendation by the applicants, and of course all this took time, as there was such a large number.

"When these questionnaires making inquiries as to the qualifications, etc., of the applicant begun to come in, we next realized that the biggest job we had was to decide who to award the scholarship to, because we have received forty or fifty applicants which we think are practically equal in qualifications, and therefore, we wish to make the announcement that the recipients of this \$500.00 scholarship are not necessarily the most worthy, because we have had such a great number that are worthy and really should receive scholarships from people or firms who are desirous of helping young men and women of the South, who not only wish to receive an education, but are willing to do any kind of work at school or in the towns where the schools are located in order to help pay their way.

"In fact the large majority of the applicants have expressed themselves as willing to do any kind of work in order to obtain an education and your committee feels you have started a movement in offering this scholarship, which should be taken up by other firms and individuals who are desirous of helping worthy and ambitious young men and young women to secure an education.

"Having so many applications, we were desirous of helping more than one person with the \$500.00 you have offered and after consultation with

your Mr. Lehrer as to whether he would be willing for us to divide the \$500.00 or not, we then wrote Dean Nelson of State College, N. C., for his advice as to whether he thought it would be possible for two young men, that we had tentatively selected, to be able to go through State College this year by giving them \$250.00 each.

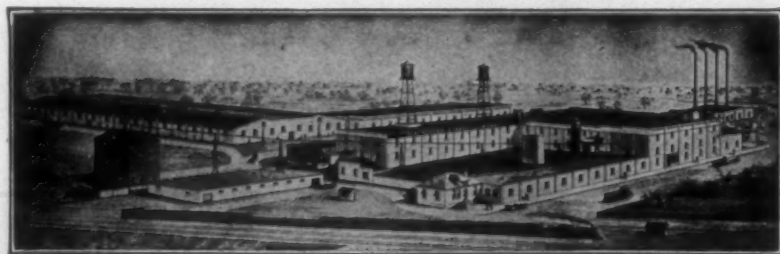
"Dean Nelson replied that he would make every effort possible to give the young men all the work that he could possibly find in order to help them earn enough additional money to get through the year in case we should award them \$250.00 each. Therefore, we have awarded \$250.00 to Bentz B. Howard and \$250.00 to Dwight L. Johnston. This money will be sent to Dean Nelson of State College, N. C., who will deposit same with the treasurer to be used for these two young men.

"In case any other firms or individuals are interested in giving scholarships, this committee will be very glad to put them in touch with many young men and women who will be very grateful and appreciative.

"From the experience your committee has had with this large number of applicants, we feel that for the upbuilding of the textile industry of the South, this is one of the greatest opportunities any firm or any individual could have to be of real service and help.

"We see so many articles in papers and magazines about the young generation being irresponsible, etc., we are afraid a great number of people do not realize that there are so many worthy young men and young women who are eager to grasp the opportunity of

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getting an education and are willing to make great personal sacrifices, if only given a small amount of money to enable them to enter school."

Osnaburg Group of Textile Institute

Representatives of twenty mills manufacturing cotton osnaburg in seven States met in Atlanta last week and formed an Osnaburg Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. George S. Harris, president of the Exposition Cotton Mills and member of the executive committee of the Institute, presided. He was assisted by George A. Sloan, secretary of the Institute, who came from New York to attend the meeting.

J. C. Fargo, president of the Globe Cotton Mills, August, Ga., was elected chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Osnaburg Group which is the fifth to be formed within the Institute. This committee also includes J. C. F. Clark, president of the Sutherland Manufacturing Company, of August, R. Z. Cates of Spartanburg, S. C., president of the Arkwright Mills of Arkwright, S. C., York Wilson, president of Red River Cotton Mills, of Rock Hill, S. C., J. C. Saunders, president of the Gonzales Cotton Mills, of Gonzales, Tex., F. M. Tipping, of New Orleans, and Benjamin Elsas, president of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, of Atlanta.

Mr. Clark was appointed cost captain of the Group. Mr. Elsas was chosen new uses captain, and Mr. Cates statistics captain.

"There are two important features in the formation of this group," Mr. Sloan stated in describing the meeting. "The attendance, representing 3,000 looms or 50 per cent of normal production, indicates that the Group will include both regular and casual producers. This will make possible the collection of more adequate statistics in cooperation with the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, and also more accurate cost data than have been available to the industry.

"Osnaburgs are so diversified in their uses that there is an immediate opportunity for the Group to work through the Institute in extending markets for its products. These efforts would be directed toward increasing the use of osnaburgs for such household purposes as towels, suiting, upholstery and drapery materials, and for such commercial purposes as bags for cement, sugar, flour, grains, starch and other commodities."

Cotton Bags in the Grocery Trade

Washington, D. C.—The first of a series of studies being conducted by the cotton marketing division, Department of Agriculture, to find new uses for cotton, entitled "Cotton Bags in the Wholesale Grocery Trade," was issued by the department. The study was made under direction of A. W. Palmer and B. Youngblood, in co-operation with Wholesale Grocers' Association.

The study shows that approximately 268,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually by the grocery trade through use of cotton bags.

According to the preliminary study, there are about 6,300 wholesale grocery firms in the country and estimates of total quantities of bags used are taken as 70 times the number of bags used by 89 wholesale groceries reporting details.

Handled 7,500,000 Bags.

Using round numbers, 89 firms handled 7,500,000 cotton bags in a year, weighing 1,600,000 pounds, or the equivalent, allowing for tare and waste, of 4,000 bales of cotton. Thus, the whole grocery trade is estimated to use annually about 525,000,000 bags of cotton, weighing 112,000,000 pounds, or the equivalent of 268,000 bales. The extent of duplication arising from the transfer of commodities from one firm to another or from re-use of bags cannot be estimated.

A prominent manufacturer, the report states, has estimated for Cotton-Textile Institute that approximately 700,000,000 cotton bags for all purposes are manufactured annually in the United States. Since cotton bags are used to some extent for cement, fertilizer, mail, money and other things not ordinarily bought and sold by wholesale grocers, an estimate of all bags produced annually would be expected to exceed the wholesale grocery estimate.

This manufacturer further estimates that approximately 500,000,000 yards of cotton fabric go into 700,000 bags manufactured. Figuring the weight of this cloth at $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per yard the yardage used is equivalent to about 125,000,000 pounds, or 300,000 bales of raw cotton.

These estimates compare favorably with the statement published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, in their bulletin of April, 1927, which reads: "It is estimated that more than 450,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth are used annually for bags."

Cotton Picker and Stripper is Announced

Chicago, Ill. — The machine age has contrived an apparatus that promises to replace the picturesque plodding cotton picker of Dixie with machines that pick, strip and clean the bolls.

The International Harvester Company states that after many years of experimentation it has built three machines; a picker of a spindle type for use in the old Southwest, and a cleaner for general use.

The company regards the picker as still being an experiment but the stripper and cleaner already have proved their adaptability. A number of pickers have been placed in Dixie where their performance will be carefully noted.

Two men operate the machine, one guiding the tractor and the other controlling the picker, the International statement says.

The machine can pick from two to five bales a day, equivalent to what two men could do in from eight to 15 days, it continued.



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Business Manager

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Looking Forward On Cotton

WE were bullish on cotton when the price was 14 cents and when the price was 17 to 18 we wrote three editorials urging mill men to take heed of the serious boll weevil infestation which then existed and which was almost certain to cause a sharp advance in prices.

Since then we privately told a number of friends that we were only bullish on the supply of cotton necessary to last until April and that we thought the large acreage that is certain to be planted next season would cause a decline after the next planting season was under way.

We are becoming less sure about there being any bearish situation after April and are not sure that a very serious cotton situation is not going to exist next summer.

Before this issue gets to the mills there will be a Government report that will give a better idea of the size of the crop, but that estimate will not be final or conclusive.

This year, with its heavy boll weevil infestation and damage, can only be compared to the three boll weevil years of 1921, 1922 and 1923.

During those years the yield of lint per acre was 124, 141 and 131 pounds.

We planted this year 42,600,000 acres, and on the basis of the usual abandonment, will harvest 41,500,000 acres.

Applying the yields of 1921, 1922 and 1923 to 41,500,000 acres, we have the following:

	1927 crop will be
Basis 1921 yield	10,882,000
Basis 1922 yield	12,267,000
Basis 1923 yield	11,397,000

In spite of the big crop of the last year the carryover on August 1st

was only 7,238,000, including linters, or about 6,409,000 of lint cotton.

On the basis of a total crop of 12,750,000, which is 500,000 bales above the yield as indicated by the best of the three previous boll weevil years, the total supply of lint cotton would be 19,150,000.

With the consumption of American lint cotton the same as during the past year, that is, 16,385,000 bales, the carryover would be 2,765,000 bales both in America and abroad, and under present conditions such a small carryover as that would result in a serious situation.

Those who do not want to believe any such situation to be possible claim that consumption of American will be greatly reduced, but we believe that if a supply of cotton can be obtained consumption may be increased.

During the past season mills talked themselves into believing that large exports of cotton would only mean a heavy accumulation in Europe and much was said about a 9,000,000 bale carryover.

The final outcome showed a heavy European consumption and a carryover of only 6,400,000 bales (7,238,000 including linters), and mills now realized that they talked themselves into a state of mind that prevented their buying cotton when it was below the cost of production and many thousands of dollars of possible profits have been lost thereby.

They are now trying to talk themselves and the buyers of their goods into believing that there will be a great reduction in the consumption of American cotton.

Both the population of the world and the per capita consumption of cotton goods are increasing, and we believe that there will be no reduction in the consumption of cotton provided it is available.

Already one month of this season has passed with an increased con-

sumption both in this country and abroad, and as goods are well sold there is no indication of any reduction in consumption during the first four months of this cotton year.

A crop of 12,750,000 will indicate a carryover of 2,700,000 bales, and that figure may be changed to the extent that the September 8th figure is above or below 12,750,000.

The most bearish factor of the future is the probability of a record-breaking cotton acreage in 1928.

The most bullish factor is the probably small carryover August 1, 1928, and the fact that mills have bought an unusually small portion of the cotton that they must buy.

Cotton that has yet to be bought and must be bought is always a bullish factor.

We were openly bullish at 17 to 18 but realize now that the price is on debatable grounds.

We see the possibility, but not the certainty, of a serious situation ahead, and we urge mills to quit talking about such a doubtful factor as reduced consumption, and consider what may or may not happen.

Thirty Days of Doubt

ON Thursday of this week the Government will be permitted to issue another crop forecast and thirty days of doubt will be, at least, partially ended.

Thirty days ago, when most of the private forecasters were, in the face of the largest boll weevil infestation ever known at that time of year, publishing estimates which were equivalent to a record-breaking yield per acre the Government came out with an estimate of 13,492,000 bales.

There was a period of violent raving in which many mill men joined and yet almost without exception the private estimates are today below the Government estimate against which so many raved.

For thirty days buyers of cotton goods and yarns have used the question of the accuracy of the Government estimate to prevent mills from securing justified advances in prices.

The period of doubt might have been reduced to 15 days had not cotton manufacturers, in a most brilliant piece of work, caused the Government to eliminate the report which would have been made on August 25th, and to deliver the situation unto the tender mercies of the speculators and their private estimates.

Had the Government estimate of August 9th been verified or disproved on August 25th a much better situation would have resulted.

One Point of Agreement

IN a letter that the strikers at Henderson, N. C., addressed to the mill we note the following paragraph:

We also feel that we are not a class of people to be locked in and ask that this be investigated.

Most of their letter was unreasonable and not worthy of consideration but the above paragraph should be taken seriously not only by the management at Henderson but by others.

The cotton mill people of the

South are of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, a race of people to whom the idea of being locked in is inherently obnoxious.

It may make no difference to the foreign riff raff who operate the mills of New England whether they are locked in or not but those who lock the doors upon the mill operatives of the South shows that they do not understand their race pride and their characteristics.

At the beginning of the Henderson strike we heard that it was partly born of a feeling of resentment against the system of locking the gates.

If any mill can not keep the operatives in without locking gates, they need to get a new set of overseers, for there are hundreds of mills efficiently operated without locks.

When a reasonable request such as the above is made, mill management should always give it serious consideration. We commend such action to the management at Henderson.

Child Labor Law for Others

WE notice the following in a recent issue of the Charlotte News:

A. E. Page, street sales manager of magazines for Paul Brown, South Tryon street news dealers, will face trial next Tuesday in City Police Court on charges of employing a boy under 12 years of age to sell magazines on the streets. The law requires that no boy shall be permitted to work on the streets until he has reached the age of 12. Youths between 14 and 16 years may be employed under certain conditions as to hours and length of employment.

When the Federal Child Labor Law was under consideration most of the magazines urged its enactment and had much to say about employment of young children in factories.

We called attention, then, to the fact that the magazines were employing more young children than cotton mills and we are glad to see them getting into trouble with State laws.

How Come?

IN a recent newspaper account of an attack upon a girl we notice the following:

Aug. 19.—Excitement ran high here this morning and the town is still agog over a perpetrated crime by an unknown assailant upon a 13-year-old girl, well known employee at one of the local textile mills here, yesterday about 12:30 o'clock.

The story as told by the girl to officers was to the effect that she had been to lunch and was on her way back to the mill and

The age of the girl is given as 13 and it is stated that she was working in the mill.

The law of North Carolina and every other Southern State absolutely prohibits the employment, in a cotton mill, of any person under 14 years of age and that law should be obeyed.

If the facts are given correctly, the mill in question should be indicted.

There is no need to employ any girl under 14 years of age and every violation of the law brings the industry into disrepute.

Personal News

E. P. Hollis has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Thos. Henry and Sons, Nashville, Tenn.

J. B. Watkins has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

George A. Durham has been elected first vice-president of the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

L. H. Sellers has been elected second vice-president of the Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

Allan Browning has been elected secretary of the Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

W. A. Roberts has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of weaving at night at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

C. H. Robertson, superintendent of the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., will hereafter also act as general manager.

G. E. Cromer has resigned as overseer weaving night, at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

James Ownesby, formerly of Kings Mountain, N. C., has become general overseer of carding at the American Mills No. 1, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. Cheshire Webb has been elected president of the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., succeeding the late James H. Webb.

Joe Wofford has resigned as second hand in weaving at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

R. D. Connor has been promoted from loom fixer to second in weaving at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

L. H. Hallman, overseer of carding at the Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C., is spending a ten day vacation visiting his sons in Indianapolis, Ind.

J. E. Cannon, formerly of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

L. L. Hurley, formerly superintendent of the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C.

I. K. Edwards, who recently resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., to accept a position at the Clyde Mills, Newton, N. C., as noted, is overseer of carding and spinning at that mill.

C. M. Byrd, card inspector and who has charge of card clothing at the Peerless, Thomaston and Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., and the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, has also been given charge of the fly frames at the Thomaston Mills No. 1 and 2.

B. V. May, treasurer of the May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., and Miss Louise Simpson, of Chester, S. C., were recently married.

H. L. Fearing, formerly in charge of dyeing at Pond Lily Co., New Haven, Conn., has been appointed overseer of dyeing at the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Company, Concord, N. C.

W. S. Nicholson, of Union, S. C., has been elected president and treasurer of the Union-Buffalo Mills, of that place, succeeding the late H. B. Jennings. He is also treasurer of the Excelsior Mills and president of the Dainty Maid Silk Mills, now under construction at Union. Mr. Nicholson, who is only 36 years of age, is one of the youngest mill executives in the South.

American Cotton Manufacturers Assn. in New Quarters

The offices of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, which for some years have been in the Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte, has been moved to new quarters at 1206 First National Bank Building.

The offices, which are in charge of W. M. McLaurine, secretary, occupy a handsome suite in the new First National building and have greatly enlarged facilities for carrying on its work.

Arkwrights Election

As a result of the annual election of the Arkwrights, the textile research organization of the Southern Textile Association, James A. Chapman, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., has been added to the board of directors. He succeeds G. A. Franklin, of Augusta, Ga. Other directors of the Arkwrights include F. Gordon Cobb, David Clark, Frank S. Dennis, W. H. Gibson, Jr., H. H. Boyd, Robt. W. Philip, Carl R. Harris, Marshall Dilling, L. L. Brown, J. O. Corn and O. D. Grimes.

All officers of the organization were re-elected to serve until July, 1928. They are F. Gordon Cobb, president; Frank S. Dennis, vice-president; and J. M. Gregg, secretary and treasurer.

Investigate Cotton Freight Rates.

Washington, D. C. — Dates and places for five hearings on the cotton phases of the general freight rates investigation were announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The hearings, to be conducted by Commissioner Woodlock, will be held at Atlanta, October 13; Gulfport, Miss., on the day following conclusion of the Atlanta hearing; Los Angeles, October 31; Oklahoma City, November 18, and Dallas, November 25.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Commerce, Ga.—It is reported that A. D. Harris, C. J. Hood and others are interested in a plan for building a cotton mill here.

Morrilton, Ark.—It is reported that Chas. F. Orr, of South Attleboro, Mass., is to erect a plant here for the manufacture of shoe laces.

Fort Mill, S. C.—It is expected that the contract for the erection of the bleachery at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, will be let about the first of October. The building will be erected at the rear of the present mill No. 1.

Griffin, Ga.—The Georgia Kincaid Mills has just paid out \$35,000 in cash bonuses to its 2,000 employees. This represented a 40 per cent increase over the 1926 bonus. The money went to the mill operatives alone and officials and office employees were not included.

Woodruff, S. C.—Mills Mill No. 2, reported, let contract for heating equipment to Grinnel Co., 22 East Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.; for power transmission work; T. B. Woods Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.; for motor drivers, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Anderson, S. C.—The understanding that a number of the mills in this section are planning to expand, has been a matter of considerable interest. One of the most important pieces of gossip, in this connection, is the rumor that the Orr Mill is to be made one of the largest plants in the entire South.

Mebane, N. C.—The Howard Silk Throwing Company, which is being moved here from Philadelphia, is expected to begin operations within the next two weeks. All of the equipment from the plant in Philadelphia is being moved here and operations at the former plant will cease.

Belton, S. C.—Approximately \$1000 damage was done to the card room of the Belton Mills Tuesday night when lint became ignited by a bolt of lightning during a thunderstorm. The greater part of the loss was due to water when the automatic sprinkler flooded the section.

Abbeville, S. C.—The Junior Chamber of Commerce has about completed arrangements for the establishment of a silk plant here, plans for which have been under way several weeks, as noted. Hubert C. Cox, secretary, states that \$125,000 has been raised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and that the Van Raalte silk interests, of New York, will furnish the balance of the \$175,000 needed to erect the silk mill. The mill is to manufacture broad silks and finished garments. A dye plant will also be established in connection with the mill.

Inman, S. C.—The complete list of contracts recently awarded by the Inman Mills, as noted, is as follows: Potter & Shackelford, Inc., Allen Bldg., Greenville, for extension to mills; 4½ stories, 154x78 feet, brick walls, cast-iron columns, steel beams and wood floors; let following sub-contracts; Structural steel, F. E. Golan Co., 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; roofing and sheet metal work, J. A. Piper Roofing Co., 116 W. Court St., Greenville; steel sash, glass and putty, Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.; cast-iron columns, Paul Wright & Co., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

Waxhaw, N. C.—The Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills are standing idle for two weeks in order to have all machinery overhauled and new floors laid throughout the building.

Auton, S. C.—An addition will be built at once to the plant of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, it was announced. Plans for the project were drawn in the office of J. E. Serrine & Co., Greenville. No contract for the work will be let, the company directing its own building operations. The weave shed will be enlarged and a number of looms installed.

Greenville, S. C.—A survey of the land on which the next textile plant at Marietta will be erected, will be made during the next few days in the office of J. E. Serrine & Co., local engineers, officials have announced. This will be followed by the actual drawing of plans. The new textile plant will be erected by local interests in connection with the Woodward, Baldwin Company, of New York.

Little Rock, Ark.—Actual operations have been started by the Little Rock Textile Company, a new plant that produces rope, braid and mops. The mill occupies a new one story building, 50x200 feet and has 1,500 spindles, two rope machines and 50 braiders. Officers of the company are C. V. Hoke, president, Nanseeka Hope, treasurer and J. G. Sanders, superintendent.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Chicopee Manufacturing Company has let contract to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, Greenville for the erection of a store and office building.

The houses in the mill village are expected to be completed within a short time and streets and sinewalks are now being paved. Tests of the water supply, to determine whether or not the company will erect a bleachery are now being made.

Waycross, Ga.—The Waycross and Ware County Chamber of Commerce has been advised by a large thrown silk factory that it would invest \$100,000 in a silk factory in Waycross provided the city will invest an equal amount.

The size of this factory offering to locate here is gained from the fact that its 1926 sales totalled \$600,000 and its sales for the first six months of this year grossed \$586,000. In 1926 a 10 per cent dividend was declared, according to information received here.

Burlington, N. C.—W. H. May, president of the May Hosiery Mills, confirmed reports that a merger of the May Hosiery Mills and National Dye Works has been consummated, also that negotiations for the sale of a block of stock of the merged companies is pending and probably will be consummated within the next few days.

A charter has been secured for the new corporation, although its name has not been decided upon.

Thirty-eight thousand shares of preference stock and 20,000 shares of common "A" stock will be offered by Hamphill, Noyes & Co., and Charles D. Barney & Co., of New York, as underwriters of the issue, it is said, with its quotation on the New York curb market immediately after final articles of the deal are signed.

Under the plans of the merger and stock sale the remainder, or controlling stock of 60,000 common "A"

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shares and 5,000 preference stock will remain in the holding of the present owners. No change in the management or personnel of either of the plants is proposed or contemplated, Mr. May stated.

Under the consolidation of the organization, the finishing department will have annual capacity of 2,500,000 dozen pairs of hose, according to a statement of the underwriters of the offering.

Kinston, N. C.—Properties of the defunct Kinston Cotton Mills will be placed on the block at Kinston for sale for a second time on September 12, the recent bid of W. Birch Douglass and Harry L. Wooten, Kinston men, having been raised by C. C. Hudson, of Greensboro, N. C. At the sale several weeks ago Messrs. Douglass and Wooten offered \$6,200 above the mortgaged indebtedness of the spinning company—a total of \$221,200 for the plant and minor holdings of the company. Hudson's bid is 10 per cent higher on the sum over the mortgaged indebtedness, \$215,000. Under the North Carolina law several weeks must elapse after a first sale to enable any other bidders to better it if they are inclined.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Industrial Dyeing Corporation of New York, has completed plans for establishing a plant here. A building for the company is now being erected by the J. A. Jones Construction Co., and will be leased to the dyeing company.

The plant here will be operated in connection with the plant in New York, the local company having been incorporated as the Industrial Dyeing Corp. of North Carolina. Officers of the company are Louis L. Wisner, president, Karl Ginter, vice-president and Wm. H. Deerefield, secretary and treasurer. It is understood that Mr. Deerefield will have charge of the plant here. Just what equipment will be installed has not been announced. The plant in New York dyes rayon yarns.

Rayon Companies To Build 200 Homes

Johnson City, Tenn.—More than 200 better grade homes will be constructed in Happy Valley as soon as preliminary surveys are made by the experts in charge of the city planning of the valley, according to Dr. A. Mothwurf, president of the American Bemberg Corporation, and president of the American Glanzstoff Corporation. "This will be the carrying out of the agreement made by Johnson City, Elizabethton and the Glanzstoff Corporation," said Dr. Mothwurf.

During the interview Dr. Mothwurf gave a general outline of the pretentious future developments planned for Happy Valley, which begun several weeks ago when Jus-

tin R. Hartzog, an associate of the internationally known city planner, John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., made a "reconnaissance survey" of the valley. As a result of this survey John Nolen made a contract with the Glanzstoff corporation whereby he is to immediately start work on a pretentious regional survey embracing all of the valley between Johnson City and Elizabethton.

As soon as the survey has progressed far enough to furnish a basis for the location of specific lots, the work of constructing the 200 homes will be begun.

These homes are to be modern in every way, of either brick, concrete or frame construction and will be of the type generally regarded as cost-

ing between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It is understood, from Dr. Mothwurf's statements, that they will be occupied by employees including skilled attaches, technicians, chemists and office staff of both the Bemberg and Glanzstoff corporations. In addition there will be quite a number of more pretentious homes built at an early date for department heads, and others connected with the industrial organizations.

"We are looking to the future when this entire valley will be built up," said Dr. Mothwurf, "and in order to intelligently build and develop, it was thought advisable to follow a comprehensive plan such as will be prepared by John Nolen."

In the summary preliminary to the making of the contract Mr. No-

len paid high tribute to this region, saying: "There are few regions in the United States so suitable and attractive for industrial development. Rich in resources, unusually favorable in climate, remarkable in scenic and recreational features, Happy Valley and its environs have an opportunity for orderly and well directed growth that make for success and the welfare of all concerned. But in order to get the benefits of this situation, suitable plans should be prepared to guide the development on the best lines. Without proper plans, based upon careful surveys and preliminary studies there will be waste of both time and money and the results will not be so satisfactory nor agreeable."

Later in his comments, Mr. Nolen outlines what he proposes to do: "The preparation of a regional plan as a basis for broad and related planning.

"This should include recommendations for the early selection of the area or areas for the proposed initial housing project, and serve as a guide to subsequent action in the laying out of streets and highways, and the allocation of land areas for their various uses, such as industry, residences of different classes, open spaces for parks and playgrounds, and sites for schools and other public buildings."

Justin R. Hartzog, the associate of Mr. Nolen, who made the preliminary proposition and general survey, arrived last Tuesday to begin work on the regional plan.


It is not known what plan will be followed in the construction of the 200 homes provided for in the initial contract. It is understood that the chambers of commerce will consider proposals from large organizations who are in position to handle the whole contract, it being understood that all house plans must have the approval of the Glanzstoff corporation officials.

Prosperity.

With the cotton mills running at full blast night and day and with crops giving promise of bringing a profitable return from the markets, it is no wonder that the Piedmont Carolinas are tuning their ears to the hum of the music of prosperity. —Charlotte News.



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Visiting Europe

(Continued from Page 18)

warps made that way because there were less loose ends.

There were a number of ball warpers and I watched them to get an idea of the evenness of the yarn.

The manager offered to go back with me for an examination of anything that I found of special interest and he spent quite a while asking me about American mills and methods.

He was an unusual man, especially for an English cotton manufacturer, and if he ever comes to the United States I hope to have the pleasure of conducting him through some of our mill's.

The only criticism that I have to make of his mill is that it was not clean, but I was told that very few English mills are kept clean.

Leaving that mill, we drove to another yarn mill, where we again found a combination of office and roller covering shop.

As Leon Rothery and Walter Pratt had to see about some card clothing that was needed, I accompanied them to the card room without anything being said about my

not being there on card clothing business. I doubt if I would have been admitted otherwise.

It was one of the dirtiest card rooms I have seen in a long time. The cards were close together and the floor was in very bad repair. While Leon Rothery and Walter Pratt were getting the details of the card clothing order, I engaged the second hand or assistant carder in conversation and learned from him that they had a card draft of about 90 and that they ran three processes of drawing.

They were doing fair carding, but if the average mill president in the South found his card room that dirty, somebody would be looking for a new job.

I did not get a chance to visit any other parts of that mill.

After leaving we drove to a new 20,000 spindle mill, said to be one of only two new mills being built in England.

As they had only begun to install the machinery, I did not go in the building.

From that mill to the Midland Hotel in Manchester it was difficult to tell when you left one town and entered another, as it was built up

all the way, and we passed a countless number of mills.

We had lunch at the Midland Hotel, where I had spent several days about twenty-five years ago. I could not see that there had been many changes.

(To Be Continued)

To Enlarge Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.—Sale of \$25,000 worth of 10-year seven per cent interest bonds to finance a new two-story steel and brick annex to Textile Hall has been authorized by Textile Hall Corporation and an option was taken on a strip of land 254 by 70 feet on the east side of the hall on which the annex structure will be built, it was announced by William G. Serrine, president and treasurer of the hall corporation.

The land taken on an option was secured from S. R. Zimmerman and the heirs of the late James H. Woodside and James P. Poole. The option is good until January 1, 1928, and in that time, Textile Hall officials hope to sell \$25,000 in bonds, secured by first mortgages against the new and larger annex.

The new annex will be an enlargement on the smaller steel building which has been on the East side of the hall for three or four years. It is planned to move the old annex to the land under option, and to convert it from a single story to a two-story structure. The lower floor and the upper story will be steel with a wooden floor. J. E. Serrine & Co., engineers, are designing the new annex. The new property will be worth approximately \$45,000, it was stated.

It is planned to build the larger annex 200 by 50 feet. A twelve-foot passage was leading from Academy street will afford an entrance to the annex and thus to the hall from that street. This will give an entrance to the main hall to aid in relieving congestion formerly accruing about the lone entrance from Washington street.

Letters are being sent out to citizens of Greenville and to cotton mill executives of the State asking them to subscribe to the bonds which will make the annex possible. The bonds are to be in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, dates October 1, 1927, payable in 10 years with 7 per cent interest payable semi-annually.

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New Uses for Cotton

(Continued from Page 8)

to mouth" buying have been developed, with the result that mills for a time at least found they had to carry stocks in their own warehouses which formerly had been carried by others in the process of distribution.

These new conditions seem so interrelated within the industry that a single mill cannot adopt its policies and make them succeed without an opportunity to visualize the outgrowth of the new influences. I have not yet found that this new picture of the industry has been satisfactorily presented. And so it becomes one of the principal purposes of the Cotton-Textile Institute to help make this picture so that manufacturers may see it clearly and appraise their position with regard to the whole in a new perspective. It will then be the privilege of each to draw his own conclusions as to the sound and effective policies in manufacturing and distribution in his own individual case. In obtaining a more complete general picture adequate statistics of production, sales, stocks, and orders will play an exceedingly important part. Information concerning supply and demand is one of the basic features of the situation. The correct and generally accepted principle is that it is normal and sound for prices to be the natural outgrowth of supply and demand. I do not understand, how-

ever, that the cotton textile industry is yet in a position where it has a satisfactory conception of all the existing facts or the probable trend of supply and demand.

The Institute Programme.

It is true that the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York has in the past two years done a most constructive work in supplying statistics as to production, stocks on hand, and unfilled orders. That Association deserves great credit for what it has done in this direction, and its figures are about the only ones that help to depict the situation as to supply and demand. The members of that Association, however, would be the first to admit that their statistics are not and necessarily cannot be complete at the moment, even from the standpoint of the information derivable from the mills. The Institute desires to do all it can to provide adequate statistical information on these elements and it also wishes to go further and co-operate with associations representing selling agents, jobbers, converters, finishers, and others to present a more complete picture than is obtainable from the mills alone. The information so derived can be assembled and distributed for the more complete enlightenment of mills and other elements of the industry. As the scope of these statistics is widened and as a longer line of reliable data is accumulated for purposes of comparison and study very element in the industry

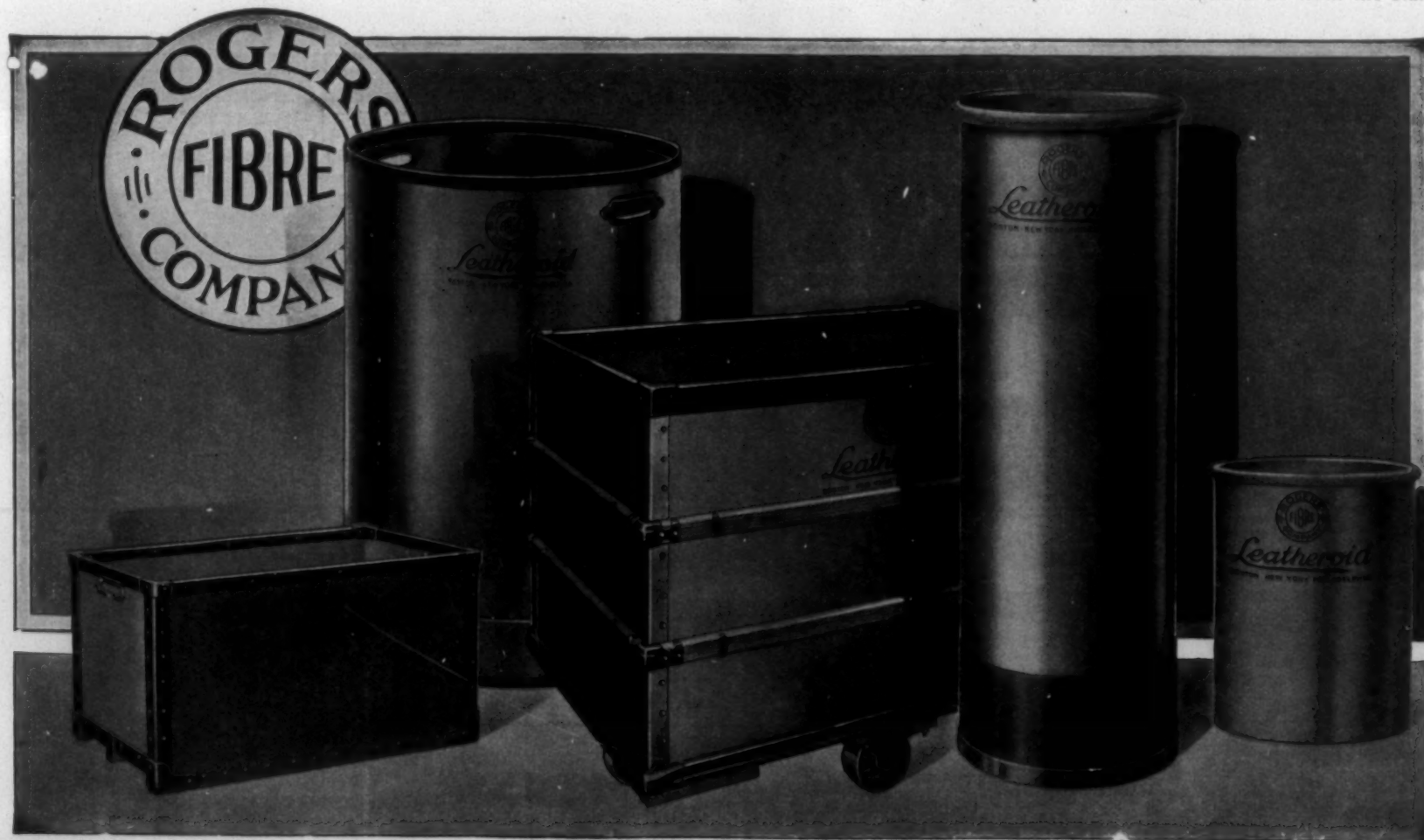
should be able to give increasingly intelligent consideration to the consideration to the question of overproduction.

Such studies as have been made over a period of years indicate that a season of high manufacturing activity in the early part of the calendar year has been succeeded by a seasonal decline during summer months. This suggests the query whether production has not exceeded demand during part of the year so that the same rate of output cannot be soundly maintained without exceeding demand during another part of the year. Also during the summer there appears frequently to be a shrinkage in the margin between the price of goods and the price of cotton used in their manufacture. These things look like symptoms of overproduction, which keeps prices abnormally low and then further depresses them, with the result that the mills find insufficient demand for their goods and no alternative but to cut down their production.

Another matter which the Institute plans to study for the benefit of its members is the problem of cost of production. I am told that a number of mills have not developed any methods of cost accounting, with the result that there is a great diversity of opinion concerning the cost of making given constructions of cotton goods. A manufacturer might decide to undertake the production of an additional type of goods on the theory that the price

obtainable will yield a profit, and yet an accurate system of determining costs would make it clear that such a step would result in loss instead of a profit. Surely it is of vital interest to every manufacturer to be able to protect himself from such an error. It is also conceivable that a mill has made and will continue to make a given type of goods on the unsupported theory that existing prices give a profit, when accurate cost accounting would show that that particular product, under given circumstances, would be produced at a loss instead of a profit. Surely, if the manufacturer were more intelligently informed as to the facts he would be either more insistent upon getting adequate prices or more alert to discontinue manufacturing that particular item at a loss.

It is hoped that the obtaining of more complete information will promote stability. It would be surprising if the development of more complete information concerning these matters would not lead to greater caution on the part of the mills in their operations and in quotation of prices. I believe the greater stability resulting would be desirable from every standpoint of public interest. The more production can be conducted in an orderly manner and the more the drastic curtailments which inevitably follow serious overproduction can be avoided the more economical production ought to be and the more satisfactory conditions ought to be from the stand-



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point of employment in the mills. While I do not profess to have expert knowledge as to the conditions of textile labor, I am unaware of any reason why in this respect there would be an exception to labor conditions generally. I believe it is a commonly accepted view that it is far better for labor to work with reasonable steadiness throughout the year than to work on a basis seriously in excess of the average rate of demand for part of the year, and for that reason be reduced to a much lower rate of production for a subsequent period. Nor is lack of stability likely to help the ultimate consumer. He is not likely to be the one who will get whatever benefits may be derived from rapid and uncertain changes of price for cotton textiles. The individual who buys over the retail counter often is not likely to find that any fluctuations in prices which may have occurred along the channel of distribution are reflected in the prices he pays. I also believe that this interest in stabilization extends to the farmer as to the price he receives for cotton and to the stockholder of the mill as to the price it pays for cotton. It seems as if both would be in a better position if the price of cotton could be more stable by avoiding such adverse influences as may practically be eliminated.

Another matter in which the Institute desires to be helpful, both within the industry and to the public, lies in the promotion of simplification and standardization, in both of which the Department of Commerce has been interested and has accomplished much. It has already been suggested that there are times when many more different constructions of cloth are made than are needed to meet the real demand of the consumer; that in some cases demand is so slight that it would be in the public interest to discontinue their manufacture; and that in many cases the enormous variety of constructions has come to pass, not because of actual needs, but because of efforts on the part of some manufacturer or distributor to bring about a slight variation in prices. The Institute is prepared to assist by making studies along these lines and by co-operating with the Department of Commerce wherever desirable.

The third and very important phase of the Institute's activities will be conducted through a section of new uses where our staff will be equipped to render all possible assistance to increase the demand for cotton goods by ascertaining new uses and encouraging expansion of existing uses. This work will embrace the efforts to extend our exports and to enlarge our home markets by encouraging the use of domestic products and promoting a greater use of cotton goods wherever cotton can economically meet the requirements of the consumer. This work will involve study of markets and analysis of various cotton fabrics and competing materials as to relative merits involving suitability, durability, quality, and price. In this work the Institute is fortunate in having the cordial support of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, which received

from the last Congress appropriations to promote the use of cotton. For the first time in the history of the industry in this country a committee has been formed, including representatives of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and of the cotton mills acting through the Institute, for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of this character. We hope also to enlist the co-operation of other departments of the Federal Government, of State colleges interested in cotton fabrics, and other universities, colleges, or schools doing research work, as well as the business press of the country, trade associations, and research laboratories.

Already the Institute has undertaken extensive studies of existing and potential markets for cotton bags, and has started studies concerning wall-covering material, wearing apparel, and cotton towels. As an illustration of the action which the Institute has been able to take, various State highway commissions have at the request of the Institute specified that cement for public construction work be furnished in cotton bags. Investigation shows that cotton now carries 80 per cent of the annual production of cement in the United States and that favorable economical factors justify carrying at least 93 per cent in cotton bags. An increase to this extent would involve an increased use of cotton bags amounting to 40 million yards annually. Flour is one of the great fields for the use of cotton, it being estimated that 50 per cent of the 700 million cotton bags now used annually in the United States are for this commodity. Greater consumption of cotton bagging is possible for the distribution of sugar, coffee, cottonseed cake and meal, salt, nuts, and vegetables. The meat industry uses large quantities of cotton, and a number of large nurseries are investigating the use of cotton bagging for the shipment of trees and shrubs.

Widening the Field.

From studies already made by the Institute we have learned that there has been an increase of approximately three million yards of cotton bagging over the quantity used in 1925 for the shipment of chick feeds and such staples as bran and alfalfa meal. For seeds 7,500,000 cotton bags are needed to handle the commercial demand. Soap, too, is a field in which cotton is being more widely used. Within the last year and a half one of the large soap companies has shipped more than one-third of its products in cotton and has found it advantageous because of the ease with which it can be handled, saving of floor space, convenience in making up laundry solutions, and continued use for a variety of other purposes. Paper towels are sometimes said to be much better than cotton towels, yet one bureau of the Federal Government employing 700 persons has demonstrated that the cost of cotton towels, including the purchase price and labor, for one year was 33 per cent less than the cost of paper towels. Renewals and laundering of the cotton towels after the first

year amounted to less than 50 per cent of the maintenance of paper towels.

Apart from these more commercial uses of cotton cloth in large quantities, the Institute is mindful of the large opportunity for improvement in the distribution of—as piece goods or in wearing apparel—cotton goods over the retail counter parcel. Every effort is being made by the Institute to endorse attempts to give more attention to the quality and designing of fine cottons which are subject to style influences. Much of the ill-favor which has come upon fine cottons in recent years has been due to a lack of understanding of the real qualities of cotton and a passive attitude on the part of many concerned in this section of the industry.

We know that there are instances where cotton goods may be substituted for other materials for the best interest of the ultimate consumer as well as the trades concerned. We know equally well that there are instances in which such substitution is not compatible with the public good. It is not the purpose of the Institute to extend the use of cotton on a propaganda basis. Appeals to patriotism or to sectionalism or to sympathy bring no permanent expansion in uses of cotton unless the appeals are based on sound economic premises. We have sound premises, because cotton has so many important qualities which make it an essential, almost universal, fabric.

The matters outlined above appear to me to inspire opportunities whereby the cotton textile industry feels this and welcomes and supports the Institute as an important instrument for effecting such improvements.

Wages Drop in Two Textile Industries

The Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has just issued two bulletins on wages and hours of labor in the textile industries, covering the period, 1910 to 1926, Bulletin 443, wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, presents data for 1926 collected from 112 representative mills, located in eight Eastern States, and covers 39,970 employees. Bulletin 446 covers the cotton goods industries.

Steady Drop Since 1920.

For the industry as a whole the average earnings per hour decreased from 2.8 cents in 1920 to 53.8 cents in 1924 and to 49.1 cents in 1926. The figure for 1926 is 7.9 per cent lower than 1924 and 21.8 per cent lower than 1920, the year year, although still 176.5 per cent above 1913. Average full time earnings per week for all occupations combined decreased from \$30.33 in 1920 to \$26.17 in 1924, and further to \$24.21 in 1926.

Hourly earnings for male workers in 1926 ranged from 28.8c for doffers to 80.7c for loom fixers, and for females from 28c for doffers to 69.8c for wool sorters. The full time hours per week for the industry decreased from 55.9 in 1913 to 48.3 in 1920, but since that time have gradu-

ally increased to 48.4 in 1922, 49.1 in 1923, and 49.3 in 1926.

Cotton Goods Earnings Fall.

The study of the cotton-goods manufacturing industry, bulletin 446, covers 82,982 employees of 151 establishments, located in 12 States.

For all occupations in this industry the average earnings per hour decreased from 48c in 1920 to 33c in 1922, increased in 1924 to 37.2c and dropped again in 1926 to 32.8c. The average earnings per hour, although still 121 per cent above 1913, were 31.7 per cent less than 1920 and 11.8 per cent less than in 1924. The average full time earnings per week decreased from \$24.96 in 1920 to \$19.72 in 1924, and to \$17.48 in 1926.

Average earnings per hour of male employees in 1926 ranged from 19c for spooler tenders to 65.6 for mule spinners, and for female employees from 24.6c for spool tenders and trimmers, to 41.1c for beamer tenders. The average full time hours per week dropped from 57.3 in 1913 to 51.8 in 1920, but since that time have increased to 52.8 in 1922, 53 in 1923, and 53.3 in 1926.

Soft Coal Situation

A bulletin issued by Associated Industries of New York State urges its members to investigate the soft coal situation and quotes from an informant "who has an intimate and expert knowledge of what is transpiring" as follows:

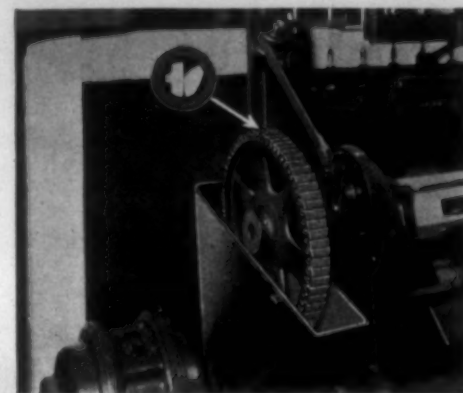
"The bituminous coal strike has not amounted to much in the eyes of the public; nevertheless, coal stocks are materially less now than they were April 1. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio are shut down tight. Kentucky and West Virginia are producing all of the coal they are capable of producing.

"The best authorities believe that between now and September 15, an attempt will be made to close the northern West Virginia mines. If this occurs, coal prices will be very much higher. Even if it does not occur, coal prices will be somewhat higher than they are now. Therefore, your storage should be full between now and the 10th of September. We should keep ourselves in position where he can stay on top of the market if it advances, for if a run-away market occurs, it is altogether likely that a large number of mine operators will sign up with the union at the old wage scale; whereas if the price of coal can be kept within reason, these operators will not sign up, because it means bankruptcy to do so. Coal prices have already stiffened; we urge that you do not delay in placing orders to fill your storage to capacity."

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1 Saco-Lowell Vertical Opener.
6 Kitson 36" Automatic Hoppers.
1 Kitson 24" Automatic Hopper.
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Rayon Price Outlook

Rayon prices are not likely to change on November 1, nor the remainder of the year, if the forecast of a member of the Viscose Co., proves well founded. This executive expressed the opinion that much benefit is bound to insure to the industry if prices can be maintained on even keel as long as it is possible to hold them unchanged. However, this is not the official view of the leading factor, and it was pointed out that many things can happen between now and November 1.

The reason domestic factors are inclined to favor unchanged prices is to create the greatest amount of stability on which weavers and knitters, confronted with sharp fluctuations in silk and cotton staple, can be influenced to expand the use of the fiber.

Another reason is that the producers are anxious to impress buyers with the fact that, though all trade conditions favor a rising market, yarn houses will not take advantage of the situation to make manufacturers pay more, but in return they are desirous of having the weaving and knitting trade abstain from insisting on reductions during temporary slack periods.

Pointing out that business is a matter of give and take, the rayon producers are disposed to concede unchanged prices on a very firm market if buyers will co-operate with them during slow periods to abandon the practice of "bearing the market" to force price-shading. Of course, the inexorable law of supply and demand is the keynote to the situation in the end, but it is asserted that if sellers can afford to practice magnanimity at this time there is no reason why yarn buyers cannot do likewise when things run in their favor.

The continued firmness of values and exceptional statistical strength of the market are not questioned by authorities or manufacturers of finished goods, who still find it difficult to cover all their requirements from the limited output of domestic plants, and are therefore pressing importers for larger consignments. The Commercial Fibre Co., reports that a heavy demand has developed lately from cotton mills, both East South, particularly for 150 denier in all qualities.

A member of the Viscose Co., when questioned as to the increased demand for rayon yarn, remarked that there could not be an increase, so far as they are concerned, because they cannot sell more than they produce, and the full output of the Viscose plants has been sold up several months, and right up to November 1. A number of mills are seeking to cover their November and December requirements in shaping up new spring lines, which are expected to maintain their 1927 activity, and, while some may have succeeded in placing moderate commitments through the closing months, producers are averse to booking that far ahead until the price question is definitely settled.

The situation in rayon is peculiarly different from other textile

branches, in that buyers are willing and eager to anticipate several months ahead whereas, they cannot be induced to follow a similar policy in cotton, silk and wool. Credit is frankly given the rayon producers for not capitalizing the situation by attempting to make the manufacturers pay for the apparent shortage of nearby stocks.

High cotton costs point to an expansion in the use of rayon, which, at current attractive prices, which are actually below pre-war levels, presents enormous possibilities to fine goods mills which may find it advantageous to use more rayon and less fine cotton staple in better grade fabrics. Incidentally, there has been such a market pick-up in the utility of rayon in various knit goods lines, silk fabrics and woollens generally, that a steady expansion of fiber consumption during the coming year seems assured.

Premium Demand Resented.

In some quarters of the market there is inclined to be some resentment over the fact that some moderate volume of stocks has reached jobbers and other resale sources which command a premium of 2½c, or 5c a pound on the principal sizes called for. At the Viscose Co. offices, it was stated that their orders from "second hands" have practically been completed, and that deliveries are no longer being made to resale concerns, but confined to legitimate manufacturers.

However, the producers have no way of preventing jobbers from getting supplies through certain manufacturing houses which have been characterized as "speakeasies for the bootleggers." In certain instances it has been noted that manufacturers who had volume orders with the producers, and were getting ample deliveries, could resell the fiber at a profit to those concerns which needed it badly, but had failed to cover their requirements earlier in the season. Other firms which consume less yarn than they anticipated also resell at premiums.

In view of the strong market situation, some observers express skepticism over reports that prices may remain unchanged through November and December. In certain quarters it is said that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, an advance of 5c or 10c a pound for Nov.-Dec.-Jan. deliveries is inevitable, unless imports continue heavy and serve to check the natural tendency toward higher domestic levels.

—Journal of Commerce.

Carolina and Appalachian Power Hook-Up Completed

The Carolina Power and Light Company, operating in the east-central part of the State, and the Appalachian Power Company, which operates extensively in southern and central Virginia, have now completed physical connection of their lines, and power may flow from one system to the other as the need may arise. The connection makes possible operation as one system, and either concern may come to the aid of the other with power in case of emergency.

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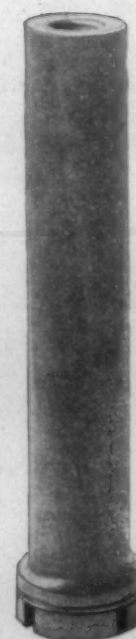
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New Bedford Mills May Pool Selling To Protect Prices

New Bedford, Mass.—In order to combat the "ridiculously inadequate prices" that have been ruling in the gray goods markets on various standard types of plain woven fine cotton fabrics, and assure to the producers a fair return with a slight margin, the fine cotton goods manufacturers of New Bedford may soon take steps to co-operate more closely with each other on prices and quotations, and may even go to the extent of pooling their sales on certain types of fabrics, so that quotations from the various individual mills would be obtainable only through one central agency.

The possibility of such action was suggested several weeks ago by a prominent New Bedford cotton manufacturer and reports recently concerning the difficulties encountered by the fine goods mills in obtaining for their plain woven fabrics prices sufficient to cover bare production cost indicate a rapid crystallizing of sentiment favoring such action.

"So long as buyers of goods can play one producer against another, and can resort to deception and downright misrepresentation in forcing prices down regardless of production costs, there is little hope of the cotton mills realizing any profit from the standard plain woven constructions on which there is keen competition," said the treasurer of one of the most widely known fine cotton goods mills in New Bedford. "The difficulty in working prices on such fabrics to higher levels, in keeping with the advance in staple cotton prices, really constitute a serious situation for the fine cotton goods mills because the prices that have been ruling on such goods allowed virtually no profit margin, even when cotton costs were several cents a pound lower than they are now. If this continues the mills will be forced to take some concerted action along the lines of co-operative selling of such goods or will have to stop making them altogether."

"The condition is partly due," he continued, "to the mill men themselves, to their too keen competition with each other, their ruthless determination to get orders regardless of the sacrifices involved. There is no real good accomplished by competition when it is carried to such a degree that prices are forced below cost. Buying would be just as great in the aggregate if prices were one or two cents a yard higher, there would be no appreciable difference in the price of the goods by the time it reached the ultimate consumer, and the difference in the gray goods price would mean to the mills the difference between ruin and prosperity. The buyers naturally are trying to get their real object is merely to make certain none of their own competitors are able to buy gray goods any cheaper; their haggling, of course, is not aimed at squeezing the producer, even though that may be what they accomplished. If the mills got together and quoted one price

and stuck to it, the buyers would offer very little objection to paying it, provided they could be certain that everyone else would have to pay the same price. The result would be immediate stabilization of gray goods value and all the benefits that would come from such a condition.

Asked how the mills could thus get together on prices without coming into conflict with the Sherman law, the mill official said: "There is nothing in that law to prevent the various New Bedford mills from selling a portion of their product through a single agency, whether that agency be a man, a committee or an association. If all the quotations come from one place you would accomplish virtually the same result, even if there was a slight variation between the quotations on goods from certain specified individual mills."

Asked whether the mills have been considering any such plan, he said that such an idea had been suggested to the various mill men on several occasions and is now being talked over, with the idea of stabilizing the market for the various standard plain-woven goods on levels which the mills will find are workable.

While New Bedford fine goods mills are accustomed to turn out a large volume of fancy and semi-fancy fabrics, by far the bulk of their output on a yardage basis consists of the plain woven goods, such as lawns, pongees, broadcloths, organdies, sateens, plain voiles, ox-fords, alpacas, cantons, etc.

Sales of such goods are regularly reported through the New Bedford Fine Cotton Goods Exchange, with the prices quoted and prices at which goods were sold. These reports, however, are made after the transaction, and in some instances it is then too late to remedy any damage done to the current market. A co-operative system of centralizing both quotations and selling of such goods, it is claimed would supply the firmness which the present market conditions require.

Cotton and Silk Lead U. S.-Orient Trade

Washington, D. C. — Cotton and silk played leading roles in American trade with the Far East in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, according to a report compiled by J. H. Nunn, Regional Information Division, Department of Commerce, made public here.

Raw cotton, valued at \$153,148,000, was outstanding among factors contributing to a gain of 8 per cent in exports over the 1925-1926 period. Raw and manufactured silk, on the other hand, quantitatively and in point of value, abetted a decline in total imports in the period surveyed.

Pertinent Details.

Details by countries, especially pertinent to the textile industries, are brought out in the report as follows:

Japan, whose general position remained unchanged, nevertheless imported 45 per cent more raw cotton.

Though much lower prices ruled, in the second semester, for raw silk, heavy requirements of domestic manufacturers were responsible for a gain of 2.2 per cent in total United States imports from Japan.

Gains in China Trade.

China during the year bought more than three times as much raw cotton as in 1925-1926. In return, a gain of 25 per cent in American purchases of raw silk stood out among factors raising general imports from \$164,193,000 to \$176,262,000.

India's imports from the United States increased by 40 per cent in the year surveyed.

Two-thirds of this gain is attributed to heavier sales of raw cotton to meet demand in Indian mills for more and cheaper raw material.

General Statistics.

The report also says, in general: "Five countries, Japan, Australia, China as a whole, the Philippines and India, accounted for 88.6 per cent, or 1 per cent more than last year, of our total exports to the Far East. These also supplied 65.5 per cent of the total Oriental products imported, the remainder being furnished by New Zealand and the rubber, tea, spice, coffee and tin-producing countries.

"During the fiscal year, nine of the countries in the Far East increased their purchases of American goods in ratios varying from 2.7 per cent on the part of Siam to 40 per cent for India. Malaya's share showed a decline of less than one-half of 1 per cent, while New Zealand's declined 8.4 per cent. On the basis of actual increase in value, Australia led, with India a close second and Japan third."

Cotton Damask Production Higher

Use of cotton table damask is increasing and production has nearly doubled since 1919, according to a study just completed by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Improved technical processes have not only increased the popularity of cotton damask but also have extended the uses and provided new advantages for other textiles.

The latest census reports show that there were produced in this country in 1925 more than 53,000,000 square yards of cotton table damask. In 1919 the output of cotton damask was 27,000,000 square yards; in 1921 it was 43,000,000 square yards; and in 1923 it was 41,000,000 square yards.

Back of these figures lies a story of research and the prompt response which large users of cotton damask made when the improved fabric was brought to their attention. Hotels, clubs, restaurants, hospitals, and similar institutions have been among the first to use the new cotton damask in large quantities. Its use by these large consumers is steadily growing.

White cotton damask was introduced into this country from Germany upwards of thirty years ago. Its advantages in competition with other table coverings were soon ap-

parent, but manufacturers in time realized their problem was to improve the product if they were to extend their markets. Inasmuch as the object of table coverings was to combine beauty of finish, resistance to stain, and durability, the research became a study of finishing the fabric.

That this study was successful is increasingly apparent, for the objectionable lint which was the chief obstacle to the extended use of cotton damask, has been eliminated. The new cotton damask is so processed that there is a remarkably durable lustre and a resistance to stain which is quite new to cotton. Linting is no longer possible because, cotton hairs which were loosened by laundering the old cotton damask are now, in effect, cemented together.

Somewhat incidental to this improvement of cotton damasks it has been found that other cotton fabrics, similarly finished could be used advantageously for special purposes—for nurses' uniforms, sheets, and other hospital equipment where antiseptic cleanliness is of the utmost importance.

Interesting Power Topics For the Textile Mill

(Continued from Page 14)

be kept in motion and passed through the steam coils, the exhaust from the coils or from the chamber being used for heating or other purposes, it may be profitable to attach superheaters, but this is a point that should be looked into carefully before any steps are taken since it can be proved, that in many instances the use of a superheater is simply superfluous equipment that should not be used at all. It does not produce any gain in the steam economy, but rather adds a burden in first cost.

Instead of superheating the exhaust steam where it is primarily a problem of attaining a certain high temperature it is frequently more economical to simply apply a naked flame or to apply high pressure steam directly to the heating surface of the chamber.

Cheap Coal is Most Expensive.

In a recent discussion before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers a prominent engineer cited an example where the cheapest coal was the most expensive. He stated that many kinds of anthracite and bituminous coal have been tested in his plant. In the tests it was found that with bituminous coal the efficiency was 85 per cent whereas with anthracite it was somewhere between 75 and 80 per cent. It was necessary to pulverize the anthracite very fine because of the difficulty in igniting and burning it. He also stated that in the construction of a certain plant the brick work alone cost as much as the boiler, because the boiler was set 35 feet in the air. The anthracite would not operate the boilers at low capacity because the burners insisted on going out. However they found that they can burn any grade of anthracite provided they mix it with 30 per cent of bituminous.



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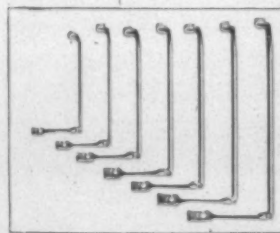
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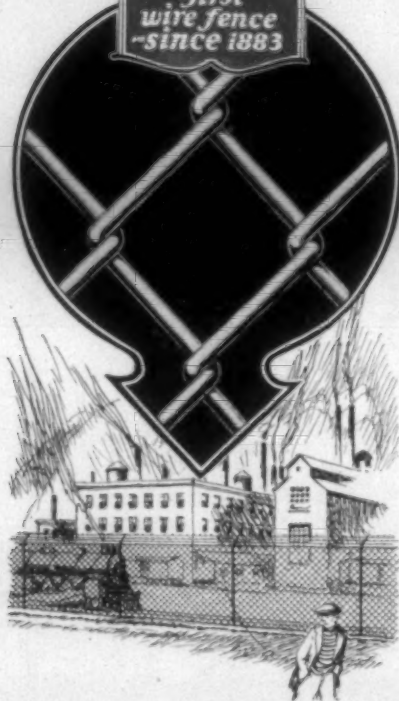
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Why Some Mills Are Operated At a Loss

(Continued from Page 7)

than they can look after right and get production, especially in the weave room. On the other hand it very seldom happens that the day help has enough to do to keep them employed regularly throughout the day. Here are two mistakes that are very costly and should be overcome or got around in some way, as a piece worker with too many machines is sure to make a great deal of bad work and lose production, while the day worker with not enough to keep him busy will kill a lot of time and become careless. In either case it proves costly to the mill. Generally speaking, all the irregularities in a mill can be charged to poor management in some form. It does not necessarily mean a poor lot of foremen or an incompetent superintendent, although a good competent overseer is constantly on the lookout for any improvement that can be made to increase the production, lower the cost or improve the quality. He should not only be willing to do this but competent to do it. The same is true of the superintendent. There is much loss in some plants by not making the kind of goods best suited to the equipment, and if the equipment does not suit the goods that commands the best price it should be changed to suit it. I do not mean that a waste mill should be equipped to make print cloth or fancy weaves, but it should be able to produce the best in its class at the lowest possible cost per pound.

If it specializes in wares products it should be able to produce the best in its line. The same is true of the others. To better understand what I have reference to when I say we should try to make the kind of goods that command the best price. I have prepared or figured out the organization for three kinds of print cloth, and one of brown sheetings, and a glance at it will explain what I mean. Note that the print goods are, or can be made with practically the same warp and filling and the pounds per loom the same, but the price per yard is different and also the price per pound.

Cloth Construction

54% warp 6% size 40% filling	Prints	Prints	Prints	Sheetings
Style	64x60	72x76	80x80	56x60
Weight in grams of 1 yard of cloth	1308	1647	1750	1750
Warp contraction	5%	6.3%	6.6%	5%
Filling contraction	9%	9%	9%	9%
Yards of warp in 1 yard of cloth	2587	2986	3326	2117
Yards of Filling in 1 yard of cloth	2517	3230	3400	2354
Grains of warp in 1 yard of cloth	708	890	945	945
Grains of size in 1 yard of cloth	78	99	105	105
Grains of filling in 1 yard of cloth	522	658	700	700
Warp number	30.4	28.05	29.03	1860
Filling number	40.1	40.9	40.09	27.90
Yds. per loom 100%, 160 pks. per min.	44.4	35.0	33.3	44.4
Lbs. per loom 100%, 160 pks. per min.	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3
Price per pound middling cotton	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Price per yard of cloth	0.74	0.94	0.10	0.09
Price per pound of cloth	38.79	39.31	40.0	36
Margin or difference	20.79	21.31	2200	18
Gross earning per loom per day	\$1.72½	1.74.7	1.82.6	149.4

Judging from the pounds per loom it will be seen that either of these weaves can be made with the same

equipment by making a few minor adjustments and different harness and reeds. Now, using the same price cotton, and the quotations of the price of cloth at the time this article is written it can be seen at a glance that the looms will earn slightly more on the 72x76 39-inch 4.25 goods, and still more on the 80x80 39-inch, 4.00. Yet either of these weaves can be made with the same equipment and the same payroll, and the change I have mentioned.

Aside from the causes that I have already mentioned, some mills run at a loss because of bad management in the financing, buying and selling. I believe in making a mill earn a good substantial profit by efficient management, economical buying and prudent selling and not through speculation.

F. M. R.

Ventilation in Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 10)

given to the total quantities of heat generated in the room, in conjunction with the amounts which can be dissipated through various channels. The following represent some of the channels responsible for the introduction of heat to any class of shed:—Heat from machinery; hot surfaces such as pipes and troughs; heat introduced by steam used for conditioning; heat from solar radiation; body heat from operatives; heat from various accidental sources —e. g., boiler-house. The principal dissipating channels are: Heat extracted by ventilating air; heat carried away via walls, roof, and floor. The most important contributory source of heat in a weaving shed is probably that derived from the machinery. The first practice resorted to in order to obtain a uniformly humidified atmosphere was by "degging," or strewing of the floor with water—a practice which, although detrimental to the health of the operatives and forbidden, satisfies the great aim in the designing of a humidifying plant—namely, to obtain as homogeneous a moisture content as possible. The next improvement was effected by the installing of water troughs, whereby evaporation supplied the necessary moisture to the air. This method

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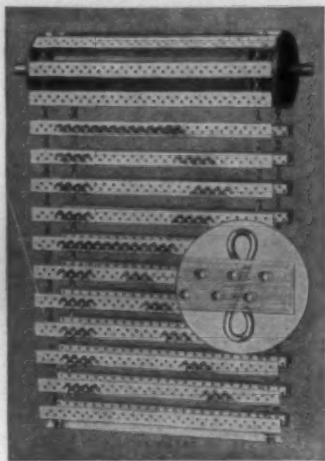
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was subsequently modified some-
what by placing steam pipes over
the troughs further to accelerate

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evaporation. The great disadvantage of such a system was the pollution of such stagnant water by fly, dust, etc. The next endeavor to obtain high degrees of humidity was by the introduction of live steam, blown off through nozzles spaced at intervals throughout the mill. In all probability it is the abuse of this system in the past that has created such determined agitation by weavers against humidity. Another method consists in blowing air through distributing ducts and introducing steam at the entrance to such ducts. By this means there is no necessity for the presence of hot steam pipes within the shed, while high degrees of humidity can be quickly obtained. The air may be filtered and cooled if the ventilating air is previously drawn over mats or cool surfaces.

Generally speaking, however, the most modern types can be divided into two classes, compressed-air systems and duct systems. In the case of the former the compressed air is delivered from a nozzle, or which is instantly atomized to a fine mist-like spray. So fine is the atomization that this spray is almost immediately absorbed by the surrounding air; but, while this system undoubtedly gives good results, it is by no means a perfect appliance. On the other hand, a duct system is one in which the air is saturated with moisture by a washing process and then delivered into the room by means of a centrifugal fan, the air being distributed by sheet-metal ducts. There are also systems in which the necessary atomization is effected by projecting a jet of water into the blades of a high-speed fan, when the air delivered by the latter carries along with it the atomized water.—Manchester Guardian.

Using Dyes To Cure Infection

Use of dyes in the cure of blood poisoning already has had remarkably successful results; it was announced by the Division of Chemistry of Medicinal Products of the American Chemical Society.

The announcement quotes from a paper to be read next week at the meeting of the society in Detroit by Dr. Hugh M. Young, of the Brady Urological Institute, Baltimore.

"Dyestuffs have proved increasingly interesting on account of remarkable therapeutic properties," Dr. Young asserted. "At the Brady Urological Institute researches over a period of ten years have been made with hundreds of dyes.

"Efforts have been made to find drugs that were germicidal, non-toxic, non-irritating and efficient in serum, urine, bile and other body fluids. Three new drugs have been produced of great value in certain infections, because of the penetration afforded by the dye, and efficient germicidal effect.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton prices were again advanced during the week as the cotton market went higher. The advance in wide prints was from 1 to 1½ cents a yard, print cloths and sheetings were ½ cent higher, denims a cent and a half, bed spreads 10 per cent higher, bleached cotton and flannels were from 1 to 2 cents higher. Many other lines were advanced and some withdrawn pending the naming of higher prices.

Sales for the week were fairly large. Some buyers were inclined to buy freely as the market went higher, others were interested only in their nearby needs. Toward the end of the week, many buyers were said to be waiting for the next government crop report before placing orders ahead.

Ginghams, tickings, chambrays, coverts, cheviots and further lines of printed goods were advanced Friday and many other advances are pending. Towels have been placed at value and bedspreads are very firm on higher levels. It is believed that advances in wide sheetings will not be long delayed as sellers are not keen on accepting current lists for later deliveries. Flannels are in a strong position and fancy blankets have been selling at higher prices. Buyers have begun paying the advanced prices placed on printed goods this week. It is believed to be certain that further advances will be named on gingham when spring lines are opened later in the month.

Buyers are now beginning to pay higher prices for fine plain combed yarn cotton goods. Some of the lawns and ponges are from ½c to ¾c a yard above the low points and still have as much more to go before they are priced on a level that will induce mills to take a chance with a higher cotton market on contract deliveries. More buying of the very fine yarn goods goes on in voiles, organdies, dimities and fine broadcloths.

On print cloths a number of lots of between 1,000 and 5,000 pieces were covered on at full prices and a few constructions advances were paid. On a few wide cottons variations of up to 2c a yard were noted, pending on the location of the available supply. Early deliveries were wanted of a few styles and difficulty experienced in getting the required quantities. The mills that were withdrawn continued so, intending to remain so until after the government report comes out next week.

A fair volume of 60x48s sold for September-October delivery at 7½c and quick goods sold for the same. A few substantial sales of 64x60s were made at 9c for later delivery and 9½c was paid again for spots. Trading on 80 squares was at 12c and a few 5½c for 8.20-yard, most mills holding for 6c. On inquiry 7c was quoted on 44-inch 7.25-yard with November 27-inch 64x60s sold at 6½c. Activity on 32-inch 64x60s was at 7½c.

None of the large quantities of sheetings sold as was the case on Friday when the bag trade took comfortable quantities. On 40-inch 2.50-yard small sales were made at 14½c and on 40-inch 2.85-yard at 13c. Buyers paid 8½c for 36-inch 5-yard and 7½c and on 36-inch 5.50-yard. A larger amount of 40-inch, 3.0-yard was taken at 11½c, 12c, usually held for. Sales of 36-inch 3.24-yard were made at 11½c, 37-inch 3.50-yard 10½c; 56x60 4-yard 10½c; 36-inch 3-yard 12½c. Sales of 31-inch 5-yard were at 8½c.

There has been no let-up in the receipt of small tire fabric orders which have come to hand on the basis of 50c a pound for 23s 5-2 ply cords. A little has also been done on lenos and breakers at price levels which are low because of stock goods being sold.

The Fall River print cloth market has not been as active the present week as for the previous weeks, due mainly to the marking up of prices in the attempt to keep on a parity with cotton prices. The demand for practically all styles of goods has continued in evidence, but buyers have been hesitant in meeting the advanced prices looking for the possibility of the next Government cotton report, due on Tuesday.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	7
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	10
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	12
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	13
Brown sh'lgs, 4-yd., 56x60.	11½
Brown sheetings, stand.	14
Tickings, 8-oz.	22½a24
Denims	18½
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10
Kid finished cambrics.	8½a 9½
Dress gingham	15½a16½
Standard prints	8½



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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The unsettled conditions in the yarn markets have caused trading to remain on a very restricted basis. The majority of the yarn consumers are not willing to buy except on the hand to mouth basis as they lack confidence in present values. Many of them expect to stay out of the market until after the next crop report. In most instances buyers have paid full prices for the small quantities they have been buying, although a few reports tell of price shading in this market. The price list showed very little change on the whole during the week. There were some further advances in some numbers and spinners prices showed considerable irregularity. The rise in cotton yarn prices in the past month has been the greatest noted in years. The advance in 20s-2 warps has been fully 8 cents a pound. Thirty days ago the price of 30-2 warps was 38 cents, while the same yarn is now quoted at 44 to 45 cents. The quick upward swing has naturally checked business and both buyers and spinners have been inclined to move very cautiously.

Spinners have kept prices on a very firm basis and can see no reason for lower prices at this time.

Sales of carded knitting yarns were made on a basis of 35c for 10s while many other spinners were quoting several cents higher. These figures compare with quotations a month ago on similar quality yarn of 28½ cent basis 10s. Extra quality knitting yarn has sold on the basis of 45c for 30s which represents an advance of seven cents from sales of a month ago. Such examples of advances registered during this interval give an idea of the problem confronting the manufacturer, to adjust his goods prices a quickly changing new yarn level.

Mercerized prices continued very firm during the week. The basic count of 60s in the two-ply is continued to be quoted at 92c. In combed singles 60s and 70s advanced about 3c per pound. The former is quoted at 78 to 80c and the latter at 88 to 90c. Eighteens are quoted at 44 to 46c.

The price list below is lower than most spinners are quoting, and accurate prices are very difficult to quote under present conditions:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	31
10s	22
12s	33
16s	34
20s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	41
40s	51
40s ex	53
50s	64

Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	31
10s	32
12s	33
16s	34
20s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	41
36s	47½
40s	50
40s ex	53
50s	64

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.	
6s, 1-ply	26
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	26
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	27
12s, 2-ply	29
16s, 2-ply	31
20s, 2-ply	34
26s, 2-ply	37
30s, 2-ply	39

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
8s	31
10s	33
12s	34
16s	35
20s	37

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	32½
12s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
20s	36
24s	38
26s	37½
30s	40
40s	48

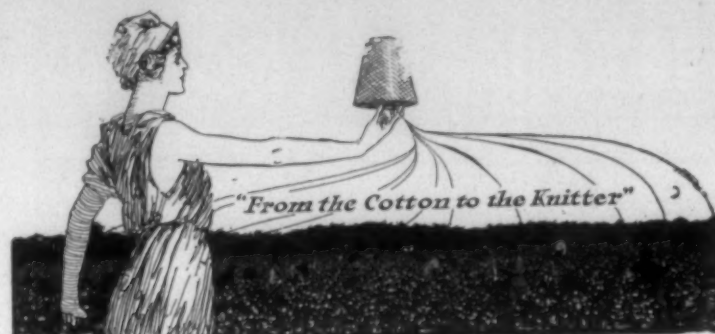
Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	30
8s	30½
10s	31
12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36
22s	37
24s	36
26s	37
30s	39

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33½
16s	34
18s	34
20s	35½
22s	35½
24s	37
26s	38
28s	39
30s	42
40s	51

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.	
16s	41
20s	43
30s	51
36s	56
40s	61
50s	66
60s	76
70s	86
80s	96

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	27
12s	28
14s	29
18s	42
20s	43
22s	44
24s	47
26s	48
28s	49
32s	53
34s	54
36s	56
38s	59
40s	61
50s	66
60s	76
70s	86

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-ply.	
20s	46
22s	47
24s	48
30s	51
36s	55
40s	67
45s	74
50s	76



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